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RUSSIA ENTERS ON THIRD ACT OF SOCIAL DRAMA

Twelfth Year of Bolshevik Rule Bringing Test of 'New Economic Policy'

GOAL OF COMMUNISM BANS PRIVATE PROFIT

Leaders Face Peasant Revolt Against Grain Levies and Co-operative Farming

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The scope and sweep of the Russian Bolshevik revolution are perhaps best emphasized by the fact that today, 12 years after its occurrence, it is still unmistakably on the march.

The celebration of the twelfth anniversary of the revolution on Nov. 7, 1929, coincides with a period when the ruling Communist Party is bending all its energies in the direction of realizing a completely Socialist economic order at any cost and within the shortest possible period of time.

When the New Economic Policy, usually known in Russia under the abbreviated term of Nep, was proclaimed in Russia in March, 1921, there was a general belief abroad that the high-water mark of revolution had been passed and that, in one way or another, Russia would gradually revert to private capitalism. This view found expression in the generalities of more than one short-term foreign visitor to Russia.

But events of the last year or two have been quite contrary to the anticipations of all the prophets of a capitalist rebirth in Russia, from the clever émigré Professor Ustryalov, in Harbin, to Russia's latest and most distinguished exile, Leon Trotzky.

Private Trade Reduced

Far from making further concessions to private capitalism, the whole course of present Soviet policy is set along the line of eliminating the last opportunities for individual profit-making in the economic life of the country.

Private trade has been reduced until it will probably provide only about 10 per cent of the total volume of commercial transactions in the country during the coming year. A real effort is being made to storm the last real stronghold of private proprietorship in Russia, the peasantry.

Conditions are made economically impossible for the "kulak" or rich peasant (a foreign observer once suggested that a more accurate description of the kulak would be "a less

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New Iron Alloys Stand 1000° C., Chemist Discovers

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Surprising results of research into the heat resistance of iron alloys, which hitherto had not been supposed to possess certain properties, were reported at the annual meeting of the British Cast Iron Research Association.

It was stated that as a result of experiments by Dr. A. L. Nerbury, senior metallurgist of the association, and E. Morgan, the composition of these alloys had been the subject of British and various foreign patents. It was later hoped to make a full disclosure to members.

"They have," said the report, "been tried sufficiently on an industrial scale to confirm the laboratory results, and Prof. Sir Harold Carpenter, who carried our classical work on the 'growth' of cast iron 20 years ago, has described the results as revolutionary. Since the first report on the researches was made, other advances have been made to overcome some of the difficulties relating to the mechanical strength of the alloys in question. Test bars were made from a variety of mixtures and tested at temperatures from 600 to 1000 degrees centigrade by repeated heating. The results not only radically modified existing views with regard to the effect of composition on growth, but had led to clearer conception of the nature of growth, and how it is affected by ordinary elements of composition."

Growth, it was explained, is the property of iron to expand under heat and remain expanded when cooled.

GERMANY TO PAY UNITED STATES DIRECT

BERLIN (AP)—Formal negotiations for direct settlement of German reparations payments to the United States have begun between Edwin C. Wilson, of the American Embassy in Paris, and Dr. Erwin Ritter, reparations specialist of the German Foreign Office.

The desire of the American Government to receive its German reparations direct, instead of through the International Bank provided for by the Young plan, has caused wide comment in Europe. Mr. Wilson was the American observer at The Hague reparations conference in August.

BRITISH UNEMPLOYED LESS THAN LAST YEAR

LONDON (AP)—The secretary to the Minister of Labor has announced that on Oct. 28 the number of persons wholly unemployed was 903,600. The temporarily unemployed numbered 258,200, while those normally in casual employment numbered 72,600, making a total of 1,234,400.

This total was 19,906 more than the previous week, but 140,341 less than a year ago.

Plays Interesting Rôle in Affairs at Warsaw

IGNACE DASZYNSKI

Socialist Speaker of Polish Diet refuses to open Parliament owing to presence of armed officers in lobby, and President Moscicki adjourns sitting for 30 days.

League Group to Study Orient, Is Kyoto Plan

Pacific Parley Sees Need of Bringing East in Closer Touch With Geneva

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

KYOTO, Japan—The various forms of machinery for international relations, in particular the League of Nations, are working less effectively in the Far East than in Europe or America, according to the opinion arrived at by the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference here.

With a view to remedying this, it was suggested that some special organization under the League be set up to work definitely in this area. Some thought that this organization should be outside the League, but they were in a minority.

The Kellogg pact was discussed at length as one of the pieces of international machinery. Obviously the most important task now at hand is to provide machinery for carrying out the high ideals of the pact.

Delegates realized they were too ignorant to consider the deep complexities necessary for understanding the problem.

One group discussing Russia, was informed by an American delegate that the connection between the Government and the Third International was lessening, although it was admittedly strong after the revolution. Russia will have normal relations abroad, only when the present attitude of distrust and suspicion is removed, he said. Even those diplomats now at Moscow have no personal contacts with officials, the speaker said.

Feudal Times Re-enacted

A picture of feudal times enacted in the present was conjured up by the report of a Russian economist, E. E. Yashnoff, on the ways of the Chinese in Manchuria, who are flow-

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TARDIEU POLICY WELL RECEIVED BY CHAMBER

Premier's Statement Affirms New Cabinet Favors Peace and Conciliation

PARIS (AP)—The ministerial declaration of the new Tardieu Government, presented to the French Parliament, outlines a policy of peace and conciliation abroad and prosperity and security at home.

The new Government assured the Chamber of Deputies that it will enter the London naval conference in the friendliest spirit, having ever in mind, however, the attitude of its predecessors that general disarmament must include that on land and in the air, as well as on the sea.

In general Premier M. Tardieu's reading of the declaration got a good reception, the Center and the Right applauding in some cases frantically and even some on the Left showing polite approval.

The demarcation of applause, however, indicated that the Premier must look above all to the more conservative elements in the Chamber for a majority.

The Premier's declaration says that security will be gained by effective organization of the national defenses and that domestic order will be maintained by "the exclusion of violence and the maintenance of liberty of conscience within the laws of the land."

Economic Development

An extensive program of economic development involving expenditure of $200,000,000 maintenance of the "traditional equilibrium" between agricultural and industrial production and the protection of the "four great products—wheat, wine, live stock and beets—with equitable renumeration to the cultivator," will form the basis of the program of prosperity.

Aid to large families, improvement in the condition of the humbler classes, important reduction in taxes and the constantly improving care for war victims and wounded combatants are some other important points of the new Ministry's platform.

Improvements by the elimination of railroad crossings, modernization of ports and the harnessing of water power called for $70,000,000.

The declaration recalled that colonial development already has been covered by the proposals of previous governments for a loan of $120,000,000 which M. Tardieu asked be increased to $140,000,000.

French Foreign Policy

The foreign policy of France will be based on the organization of world peace, at the same time guaranteeing French security. In the grave questions to be determined, the declaration says: "The Government pledges itself to conclude any agreement that is not subject to free examination and 'sovereignty ratification' by Parliament."

The Ministry also promises "not to submit any measure which can in any degree diminish the guarantees of independence, material or moral."

At the same time the Tardieu Cabinet serves notice that it "will not refuse any accord of a nature to alleviate the irritant heritage of the past, to reinforce throughout the world the bases of peace and to develop

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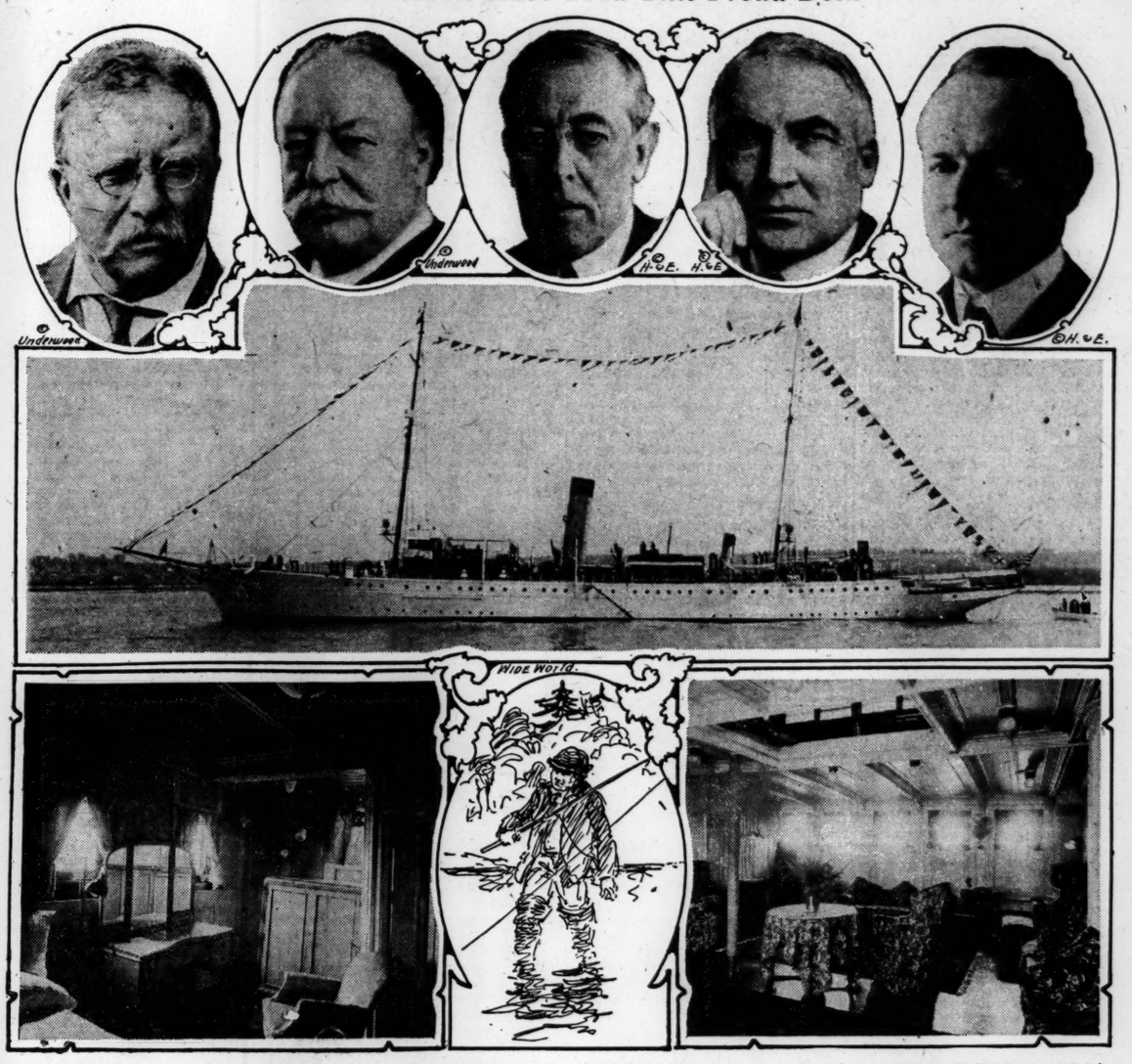
Five Presidents Have Trod This Proud Deck



The Presidential Yacht Mayflower Has Had a Notable Career, but When Mr. Hoover Offered the Ship for Sale, There Were Few Bidders, and Those at Junk Prices. Five Presidents Used the Ship. At Top They Are—Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge. In the Center Is the Mayflower in Gala Dress. At Lower Left Is One of the Bedrooms, and at the Right a Living Room.

BUYING POWER HALTS ANOTHER DROP IN STOCKS

Experts Think Bottom of New York Price Crash Has Been Reached

SHORT DAY CHECKS VOLUME OF TRADING

Many Small-Lot Orders Aid Recovery — Money Easy — Bonds Return to Popularity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That the bottom in the worst deflationary period ever witnessed on the New York Stock Exchange had been seen was the commonly expressed opinion among many bankers, brokers and financial experts today, when the torrent of liquidation resembling a Niagara of melting security prices, appeared to be definitely stemmed, with many issues registering gains ranging from 2 to 18 points.

No one is willing to assert with confidence that all the selling is over, but sound values, it was stated, were bound eventually to assert themselves. With many issues representing large assets and excellent earning power affording satisfactory yields, opinion was that investors were placed in a position where their cash could function with benefit to the economic structure as well as to their own satisfaction.

When the market opened, stocks which had appeared thoroughly deflated dropped from 2 to 10 points, and in a rush of selling fell considerably below prices in the early trading. However, buying power, which seemed entirely absent Wednesday, began to make itself felt before noon, and prices showed substantial recovery before the close.

Benefit to Office Staffs

The three-hour day in effect for three days has helped to curtail the volume of transactions, and this has been of benefit to the over-worked Wall Street forces, but it has at the same time crowded necessitous selling into a smaller compass, causing the ticker to fall behind. At the close the tape was close to an hour behind actual transactions on the floor and this held true also of the Curb where prices synchronized more or less with the trend on the "big board."

The cause of the selling was not attributed to any one source, though brokers stated that liquidation was mostly of a forced nature, where inadequate margins were not promptly bolstered up and where sales were made "at the market." While weakness was the predominant characteristic the major part of the session, it was noted that outright buying on the part of odd-lot purchasers was increasing in volume and that the small army of bargain hunters was making its power felt.

Heavy Liquidation Absorbed

Many large speculators who had weathered the storm thus far had to "walk the plank" and, while this liquidation was heavy, it was absorbed in orderly fashion, though at receding prices. It was judged by a number of competent economic experts that intrinsic values had been reached in so many cases that a turn in the situation was imminent, if it had not already taken place. The plus signs which followed the majority of active issues at the close gave point to this belief.

Among optimistic factors which might have affected sentiment favorably was the active buying of bonds, particularly railroad liens, which are showing good yields at the present time, the Iron Age figures of production of iron in October which surpassed all other October records, the fact that the banking consortium had decided that the situation did not warrant any meeting or official statement, and that the Chicago & Northwestern Railway had increased its dividend to a $5 annual basis. Then, too, money is easy and another huge reduction in brokers' loans is expected.

COLLEGE DEAN BANS SMOKING BY WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Smoking by women students will not be allowed at Washington University, Dean George W. Stephens has announced in a reiteration of a long standing faculty ruling. Speaking before a meeting of the members of campus sororities, the freshman dean declared the rule would be enforced at all university social functions as well.

Although the ban against smoking by women on the campus and in sorority houses has been observed, Dean Stephens said he wanted to "clarify the uncertainty in the minds of some students as to what the university officers are expecting from them."

Timely Bark and Tug Save Ileane and Win 'Prince' a Silver Medal

Mildly Conscious of Virtue, Prince Receives Double Homage of a Silver Life-Saving Medal Pinned Round His Neck and a Hug From His Young Mistress, Whom He Rescued.

Ileane Depson of Holbrook, golden of hair and sapphire of eyes, fetched her dog "Prince" into the Angell Memorial Hospital in Boston for a very special reason. "Prince" is black and white, with a little tan, and he is a few parts collie, and all parts a gentleman. And the reason Ileane fetched "Prince" to the Angell Memorial was to have a medal attached by a ribbon to his collar. For you see, "Prince," not long ago, saved Ileane's life.

Ileane is just turned two. Her hair is a cloud of gold framing her perpetually amused face. Perhaps the crinkling mirth of her blue eyes had something to do with it; anyhow Ileane wandered away from home one morning that was blue and gold, just like her hair and eyes. And she wandered, in the course of time, on to the railroad track. Perhaps she was laughing at a flower in her hand, or just at her thoughts; but anyway a train came into sight, far down the track, and Ileane sat on the track

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ITALIAN MINISTER AT COURT OF ANGORA

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP) — Count Volpi, former Italian Minister of Finance, is now in Angora at the invitation of the Turkish Government.

This fact has combined with the approaching arrival of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht of the German Reichsbank in creating an optimistic impression here on the future of Turkish finances.

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FARM COLONISTS WIN PERMISSION TO QUIT RUSSIA

Germans Abandoned Land in Siberia as Protest on Excessive Taxation

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—A majority of the German colonists who left their farms in the Slavgorod district in Siberia as a protest against the crushing taxation which local authorities imposed and who have been living in summer cottages near Moscow in recent weeks have received permission from the Soviet Government to quit Russia.

Several hundred colonists have already departed toward Hamburg via Leningrad with Canada as the desired ultimate destination. It is estimated that about 6000 persons will participate in this migration if all the colonists who came to Moscow are able to raise the 220 rubles demanded by the Soviet authorities from all above the age of 16.

A German observer, after a study of conditions among the colonists, who for many generations lived in such parts of Russia as Ukrainia, Crimea and the lower Volga, expressed belief that it would be difficult for Canada or any other country to accommodate such masses of emigrants even if the Soviet Government could adhere to a policy of interposing no obstacles to their departure.

According to the opinion of this observer the measures of heavy taxation and forced grain collection adopted at Slavgorod were not taken exception to as much as the typical present Soviet agrarian policy which avowedly aims at crushing the kulaks or the richer individual peasants and promoting the collectivist farm movement.

This bears especially heavy upon the Germans because, being capable and thrifty farmers, they are usually more prosperous than their Russian neighbors and hence include a higher percentage of alleged kulaks. Being mostly adherents to some form of religious faith as Mennonite, Lutheran and Baptist, the colonies also especially are inclined to resent the intensified anti-religious tendency noticeable in recent policies of the Soviet Government and Communist Party.

Yacht of Presidents, Stripped of Its Glory, Waits New Owner

Offered for Sale, Only Ones Who Sought Famous Ship Were Junk Dealers at Ridiculously Low Price —Vessel Has Notable Career

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The blue bunting flag bearing the seal of the United States and the four stars, indicative of the rank of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, no longer flies from the Mayflower, yacht of presidents.

Denuded of all marks of her former distinction, the famous vessel lies in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where only memories hang about her while she awaits new ownership.

There has been only one bid for the Mayflower to date, which was received from the Boston Iron & Metal Company of Baltimore, large buyers of obsolete Shipping Board tonnage for junking. The company's bid of $15,786 was rejected and new bids asked for, to be opened March 31, 1930.

The Mayflower was built in Clydesbank, Scot., in 1896 for Ogden Goelet, of New York, and was purchased from his estate two years later by the United States Government which armed her. The following year she took part in the ceremonies connected with the taking of Cienfuegos and fired the national salute as the flag was hoisted over the city hall.

In 1900 the Navy ordered the vessel to be fitted out for special service in Porto Rican waters. Two years later she was recommissioned and assigned to duty as the President's yacht, Lt.-Com. Albert Gleaves commanding. Upon completion of this duty the Mayflower joined the North Atlantic fleet and later was used as the flagship by George Dewey, the Admiral of the Navy.

When the outbreak of a revolution in Panama made it necessary to send a naval force to the Isthmus, Rear Admiral Coghlan hoisted his flag over the Mayflower, which continued to serve as flagship of the Carribean squadron until 1904, when she started on a European cruise.

The special envoys of Russia and Japan were conveyed on the Mayflower under command of Commander Cameron McRae Winslow, to

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Reich 'Launches' Biggest Airplane in the World

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The new Junkers airplane, the first airplane having a part of its cabins inside its wing and the biggest airplane in the world, made its first flight with success.

After trying out its four engines of together 2400 horsepower, it rose gently from the ground and circled for half an hour over the town of Dessau, returning to the flying field of the Junkers works where it made a perfect landing. Spectators declared that the huge machine with its imposing "bridge" and bull's-eyes in its wing created a deep impression.

Its flight showed that the idea of an "all-wing" airplane, having its cabins in one huge wing and no body to speak of, may yet come true. Prof. Hugo Junkers has been working toward this end for many years. He refused to build an "all-wing" airplane right out, but is trying to arrive at this point by degrees, building machines with increasing wing dimensions.

HUGE STEEL PROFITS UNDER TARIFF SHOWN

Syndicates Have No Need of High Manganese Rate, Senate Opposition Claims

WASHINGTON (AP)—A demand for a tariff on manganese, a raw material used in the manufacture of steel, was made in the Senate by Senator Ashurst, Democrat, Arizona, who said that statistics in tax returns of the big steel corporations showed they had made a net profit of $930,181,059 since the enactment of the present tariff law.

The Senator took the floor after Senator Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, said he had been informed that President Hoover favored the free listing of manganese and asked if this had prompted the Senate Finance Committee to place the product on the free list after once deciding to put a duty upon it.

Chairman Smoot denied that Mr. Hoover had influenced the committee in reversing its decision.

The Arizona Senator said he cited the profits of the steel interests to show they could afford to pay a duty on manganese. He first sounded out senators on the propriety of using the statistics which were supplied by the Treasury to the Finance Committee.

Steel Profits Given

He referred to the profits of eight steel corporations. Total profits were given as $931,684,318. After deducting losses, net profits were $930,181,059.

He then made public statistics which listed net profits of the United States Steel Corporation for the years 1922-28, inclusive, as $642,812,128. He then gave profits by years as follows:

For the year 1922, $39,653,455; 1923, $108,770,064; 1924, $85,110,940;

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Lee Ping Quan

Once Chef of the Presidential Yacht Mayflower

HOW he diplomatically catered to the varied appetites of the Hardings, the Coolidges, and their distinguished guests, will be related in the Monitor

Tomorrow

Trainmen Strike 15 Minutes a Day; Time Grows as Demands Are Refused

By United Press

BUENOS AIRES—Argentine Labor leaders have hit upon a unique plan for enforcing their demands for higher wages and improved working conditions for railroad workers.

Starting Nov. 4, 100,000 railroad workers have struck daily. Monday's "strike" lasted 15 minutes, Tuesday's 30 minutes. Labor leaders say that the length of time that work will be suspended is to be increased by 15 minutes daily until railroad managements accede to their demands. Wednesday's strike, however, was of 30 minutes duration, instead of 45 as scheduled.

The present labor trouble is the outgrowth of two years of intermittent negotiations between the workers and employers, which failed. The workers demand increased wages not yet being paid the union's minimum scale; twenty days annual leave for workshop and store workers, and inclusion of the administrative staffs in the list of those who receive union benefits. The most important point in this demand is said to be the question of wages.

The railroads replied to the union demands by pointing out that to comply with them would increase operating expenses more than 52,000,000 pesos ($21,840,000) annually and oblige the transportation companies to revise their entire wage scales upward.

Railroad officials say that the workers who have taken part in the strike have rendered themselves liable to terms of imprisonment varying from 1 to 12 months or fines of from 42 to 420 pesos under the Argentine law. It was recalled this law was applied to numerous cases in the 1920 railway strike.

The Buenos Aires Western Railroad already has reported a number of employees to the authorities in connection with the developments. However, no arrests have been reported so far.

President Hipolito Irigoyen is conferring with railroad managers and strikers' representatives in an effort to find a solution.

IDAHO NAMES PEAK FOR SENATOR BORAH

BOISE, Ida. (AP)—William E. Borah has accepted the honor of having Idaho's highest mountain peak named for him. In a letter received by the State Geographic Board the Senator said he felt "highly complimented."

The new name of the peak, which is in the Passimerci range in eastern Idaho, has been sent to the United States Geographical Commission for enrollment in the permanent files and for inscription on the official map.

ANTI-YOUNG PLAN VOTE IN REICH IS DWINDLING

False Entries in Referendum Being Discovered—Rejection of Bill Certain

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Voting on Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's bill against the Young plan and the war guilt charge—that is the real people's referendum—will now take place on Sunday, Dec. 22, the Government has decided.

A bill will be introduced in the Reichstag at the end of this month. Its rejection is practically certain. Then it will be subjected to a vote of the people. One-half of the German electorate, or 21,000,000 men and women must then actually go to the polls in order to make this referendum effective and the Nationalists must receive the support of a simple majority. Here too rejection is expected. The Government is already suggesting that all who oppose the bill should stay at home, in which case, so it is expected, the necessary 21,000,000 voters will not go to the polls, and thus the whole action of Dr. Hugenberg will break down.

It is not yet certain, however, whether Dr. Hugenberg received even the support of 10 per cent of the electorate necessary to enable him to carry his action further.

So many false entries are being discovered now and must be annulled that the small margin of 0.04 per cent by which the number of his votes exceeds the necessary 10 per cent may yet dwindle away and the figure of the votes drop below the necessary 4,100,000. But this is not deemed likely. Whether the promoters of the present people's referendum would regret the defeat of their action in its initial stage, now that they have seen with what little support it is meeting among the electorate, is another question.

They are certainly now confronted with the very unpleasant task of having to carry on their action, which to all appearance will be defeated both in Parliament and by the people in the referendum, to its obviously bitter end.

What is more, the continuation of the present radical course undoubtedly will intensify the revolt of the moderate wing of the Nationalists against their leader, Dr. Hugenberg. By affiliating his party with such radicals as Adolf Hitler and his Fascisti, Dr. Hugenberg has quite obviously brought the German Nationalist Party—the second strongest party in the Reichstag—into subjection to the Fascisti. In these circumstances it is only natural that the opposition of the moderates against their leader, Dr. Hugenberg, and against his whole campaign should be growing daily.

Typical of this feeling is the statement Count Zu Dohna recently made. "The hour has come," he wrote, "when the younger generation of the largest national party turns away from nationalism, which is so blind and exaggerated that it is harming its own cause." The continuation of Dr. Hugenberg's action will undoubtedly widen the gulf and may finally lead to the ejection of the radical elements from the party.

This is the most important issue in the whole development, for thus the German Nationalist Party may become a party which is sufficiently moderate in its views as to enable it to participate in the Government. This would lead to further consolidation of German inner-political affairs, though it may convert the present liberal Republic into one of distinctly conservative coloring.

LEAGUE GROUP TO STUDY ORIENT, IS KYOTO PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

ing into the three eastern provinces in the greatest tide of modern times, causing both prosperity and conflict by their migration.

While dwelling upon the primitive character of many Chinese arrangements, Mr. Yashnoff compared the Chinese farmer favorably with the Russian peasant in being so intelligent in the handling of his crops that northern Manchuria had never had a general crop failure.

"When bandits appear in small Chinese villages in north Manchuria," according to M. Yashnoff, "one may see scenes which remind one of feudal times. The house of the richer peasant is usually surrounded by a cement wall and sometimes a brick wall which has very strong gates and small turrets. The defenders appear on these turrets with varied armaments ranging from pebbles and stones to the most improved rifles.

"The Chinese peasant has developed, as a result of 4000 years of experience, certain traits which give him a great stability in the struggle for existence. Among these is his capacity to adapt his seemingly fossilized technique to conditions of time and space; his willingness to work, and his patience; his extreme parsimony; the modesty of his demands, and the absence of any excessive addiction to alcoholic drinks. Though he is physically weaker than the Russian peasant, he is far superior in psychic stability."

Alluding to the women, he said:

"The Chinese woman in northern Manchuria does not take part in the work in the fields, not even during harvesting time, but all land as all other property is inherited in the male line by sons, and in absence of sons, by the brothers of the deceased. The heirs are under obligation to support the mother and marry off the girls. Only seldom, when there are no heirs in the male line, do women inherit the land. Also, if the sons are minors, the widow becomes the manager of the property."

A number of Chinese presented studies on the treaty relations in Manchuria, and Prof. Masamichi Royama of the University of Tokyo gave a paper on "The Japanese Position in Manchuria."

Discussion centered on the question, What provisions in the Washington conference and the pact of Paris bore on the settlement of the existing friction in Manchuria.

Russians, Chinese and Japanese discussed the tangle of their interests in Manchuria. The exchange of opinion and the consideration of factual documents were focused on the inquiry as to what provision in existing treaties such as the Washington conference and the Pact of Paris bear on settlement of these specific problems:

Treaty rights; administration of leased territories; the question of foreign guards and police; consular police; the administrative control of communications, such as post office, telegraph agencies and radio, the rights of residence and trade, and of leasing land, and the principal economic interests of foreigners.

STRIKE CALL SUCCEEDS ONLY IN SILESIAN MINES

WARSAW (AP)—A strike called by Socialists in all coal districts of Poland was successful only in Silesia. Elsewhere only 20 per cent of the workers went out.

Although the strike was to protest against a grant of only a 4 per cent increase in wages instead of the 17 per cent sought, it came at a time when the country was much agitated by the political differences of the Socialists and the Government.

TARIFF GUIDER REVEALED PLAN OF FARM GROUP

Arnold Told Senators From Industrial Section What He Learned at Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—While paying the secretary of one farmers' organization to do lobbying and propaganda work for him and leading a movement to obtain increased duties on southern agricultural products, A. J. Arnold, general manager of the Southern Tariff Association, the Senate lobby investigating committee disclosed, was secretly informing opponents of the farm groups of the latter's tariff plans.

The committee produced two letters taken from Mr. Arnold's files that he had written to James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, and David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, leaders of the industrial schedule increases, in which he related to them information concerning the plans of the farm group that he had obtained at a conference of farm organization representatives that he had attended.

Mr. Arnold's letters were dated Oct. 9, 1929, but he was utterly unable to recall who was present at the farm representatives' conference. Despite persistent and caustic questioning by the committee, Mr. Arnold maintained that his memory was a blank on this subject.

So, too, was he hazy as to why he had written these two senators imparting to them this farm bloc information. The committee made it clear in its questioning that it viewed his conduct in the light of a betrayal of the agricultural confidences.

In his letters Mr. Arnold advised the two senators that he had learned that the farm group had had a conference at which "Senator Brookhart had stated that the Democrats promised the insurgents to vote for any agricultural rates they desired in return for support the insurgents would give the Democrats on administrative features, particularly the flexible promise."

Mr. Arnold also claimed to have learned that "Brookhart has prepared 75 amendments on the agricultural rates, which will propose increases on them above the rates asked for by the farm organizations."

The committee brought out from the reluctant witness that A. M. Loomis, secretary and Washington representative of the National Dairy Union, a country-wide organization of allied dairy interests, has received $100 a month for work for the Southern Tariff Association. Mr. Arnold added that these monthly payments were not made "every month."

The committee introduced letters taken from Mr. Arnold's files disclosing that he had written Lorenzo A. Wilson, a Jacksonville (Fla.) fertilizer manufacturer, that Mr. Loomis would write him concerning the tariff situation. Mr. Loomis' letter on the letterhead of his organization was also introduced. In it he told of "pooling interests" and "pledging our aid to other groups."

A list of the contributors of the National Council of State Legislatures, which was organized in 1927 to obtain the repeal of the federal estate tax, was obtained from the witness. It showed contributions of $10 from several thousand individuals and corporations all over the country, including some Governors and state legislators and other officials.

Mr. Arnold characterized his appearance before the 1918 committee as "persecution by Texas politicians."

PRINCE GETS HERO'S MEDAL FOR LIFE-SAVING

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not seeing it. But "Prince" saw it; "Prince" had tagged along with Ileane when she left the house and he was snuffing about in the meadow when the train came into view.

He broke into furious barking. He dashed down the track, barking at the train, running back and forth between the ties, but the train didn't slacken speed. He dashed to Ileane and nosed her to her feet. "Stop it," she said to him, and he paid no attention. Still Ileane didn't see the train. "Prince" was being very funny, and one can't laugh at one's own dog and still see things approaching from a distance.

Things grew serious; "Prince" took control. He seized Ileane by her smock, and if you're a stickler about such matters, he tore a good part of her smock off, but he got Ileane off the track and a few dozen feet away, rolling over and over, in the meadow, before the train thundered over the spot where Ileane had been sitting.

The day after, when news photographers went out to see "Prince" and to get his picture, "Prince" hid under the porch, not wishing to be photographed. He wasn't very keen about it, either, when Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, went out with him, and with Ileane, and Ileane's mother, Mrs. John Depson, and Ileane's sister Eleanor, into the courtyard of the Angell Memorial to have his picture taken when the medal was affixed to his collar. But Ileane chose this auspicious moment in which to put her arms tight about his neck, silver medal or no silver medal, and explain all the things she had not had a chance to say before, perhaps; about how much she loved him,, and how brave she thought he was, and what good friends they would be, they who had been the fastest friends anyhow since the day "Prince" came, a tramp dog with the stoutest heart in the world, into the Depson family.

About 15 years ago the society gave its first medal for bravery to a dog in Washington. Since that several other dogs have won the award; "Prince" was a logical candidate. Ileane seems to have forgotten now about the circumstances of the railroad track, but "Prince" is in her heart.

The award of the medal occurred simultaneously with the annual fair of the women's auxiliary and was a sort of extra, and singularly happy, event on the program. The medal bears the inscription "To Prince, for saving the life of Ileane Depson," and on the reverse, "Presented by the Mass. S. P. C. A., Boston, 1929." The medal is an inch and three-eighths in diameter, with a ring for attaching it, and is solid silver. The family chose it in preference to a more elaborate one, which could not have been worn conveniently by the dog.

PRESIDENTIAL YACHT AWAITS A NEW OWNER

(Continued from Page 1)

Portsmouth, N. H., in 1905 for the purpose of arranging peace between the two countries.

When the Mayflower was first used as the President's yacht, Mrs. Roosevelt was the first member of the household to be taken aboard, going from Oyster Bay, where the family was spending the summer, to New York City. The Secretary of the Navy was carried by the Mayflower to visit the squadrons at Hampton Roads and the next year the President embarked for his first official trip, going to Oyster Bay to witness the naval review. Mrs. Roosevelt and a party a few years later sailed on the Mayflower to Havana.

During the Administration of President Taft the Mayflower was called upon many times to carry distinguished officials. The President of Chile and his party were conveyed by the Mayflower to visit the President; President Taft saw the Sonder Cup races from her; she carried the Mexican Ambassador to Mount Vernon.

During the World War the Mayflower was attached as a patrol boat to the Fifth Naval District, her home ports being the Washington and Norfolk Navy Yards.

One of the longer trips taken by the President and Mrs. Coolidge was the one in 1927, when they proceeded aboard the Mayflower to review the United States Fleet at Lynhaven Roads as the battleships passed through the Virginia Capes.

Yet so far as Washington is concerned, the Mayflower will be long remembered as the pleasant vessel on which the President and his wife entertained, sometimes officials for business purposes but more often friends and acquaintances whom they wanted to share their pleasure.

OBJECTORS MAY SERVE IN SALVATION ARMY

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (AP)—T. M. Wilford, Minister of Defense, told the House of Representatives that in the future New Zealand's conscientious objectors to military service would be assigned to service in the Salvation Army.

The Minister said that provision would be made for giving the objectors to military training an alternative form of service with the Salvation Army.

TEXTILE MEN URGED TO SOLVE OWN PROBLEMS

Can Expect Nothing From Employers, Declares Southern Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—"The southern textile workers must solve their own economic problems, along with the workers of the entire United States and Canada," says A. T. Wilson, president of the North Carolina Federation of Labor and the labor member of the State Industrial (workmen's compensation) Commission, in a statement. Continuing, he declares in part: "They cannot expect relief from legislation unless they help themselves. They cannot sit idly by and expect relief from the employers because the employers cannot agree among themselves for legislative action, as shown by the overwhelming vote cast at the Cotton Textile Institute.

"The southern industrial workers must accept the advice that Calvin Coolidge, as President of the United States, gave the western farmers a few years ago: 'You must first help yourselves; the farmers must solve their own problems.' Likewise, the workers must solve their own problems—long hours, low wages, bad conditions, night work and company-owned houses.

"The recent labor disturbances are the results of an effort on the part of the workers to solve their economic problems. Their first efforts are going to be crude, but they are sincere. Sincerity and perseverance will get results.

"Better education among the southern workers is responsible for much of the unrest. It creates a desire for the better things of life. It helps to eliminate that feeling of inferiority. But the uneducated worker is an economic loss in this day of modern machinery. We need even better educated workers than we have at present."

TARDIEU POLICY WELL RECEIVED BY CHAMBER

(Continued from Page 1)

among the peoples comprehension and confidence."

It is upon these premises, continues the declaration, and "faithful to the position taken in Geneva by all our predecessors in that which concerns naval disarmament as well as land, that we will participate in the approaching London conference."

The Hague conference, the declaration says, "conformed with all these principles concerning the Young plan, which is actually bound with the debt settlements you voted in July: of evacuation of the third zone of the Rhineland, subordinated to realization of all the measures proper to secure the making effective of that plan: of the economic régime of the Saar, where, without touching the political rights of the population, it is a question of studying the possibility of a compromise advantageous to the contractants. The three rules which have just been announced will continue to inspire the foreign policy of France."

To participate in all these negotiations with the liberty of spirit which is created by security, the declaration continues, "We will pursue actively the defensive organization of our frontiers, and we will watch no less carefully the liberty of our communications with the Colonial Empire. Only a people strong and calm can usefully work for peace."

Concluding, the statement on foreign policy says: "It is superfluous to add that we will continue to hold in our friendships a place for those who were our companions in trial and those who like us in accord with the League of Nations apply themselves to consolidate peace for humanity."

Nov. 11 Is Proclaimed As Armistice Day

WASHINGTON (AP)—In order that the people of the United States may recall "the high purposes for which this Nation entered the World War," President Hoover has issued a proclamation naming Monday, Nov. 11, as Armistice Day.

The President also said it was fitting that on this day the Nation should recall its obligations to its heroes to apply itself to measures to "prevent repetition of such devastations of humanity," as in the World War.

The proclamation orders that the flag of the United States be displayed on all government buildings on Nov. 11, and invites the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches and other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies, "giving expression to our gratitude for peace and the hope and desire that our friendly relations with other peoples may continue."

Secretary Stimson said that foreign relations would be the subject of President Hoover's Armistice Day address which will be delivered at the American Legion celebration here in the Washington Auditorium. The secretary indicated disarmament would constitute one phase of the speech.

150 COURSES OFFERED BY MAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—It is announced here the University of North Carolina, located at Chapel Hill, now offers 150 courses by mail.

BIRD REFUGE AREAS SOUGHT BY GOVERNMENT

Department of Agriculture Takes First Step Under Conservation Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Department of Agriculture is intensively studying 125 areas of land scattered over the United States in an effort to determine whether they would be suitable as refuges where migratory birds might rest, nest and feed unmolested. This is the first step under the department's administration of the migratory bird conservation act passed by the last Congress after it had been urged upon successive sessions for 10 years.

Recommendations for purchase soon will be made to the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. Lands donated for purposes mentioned in the act will contribute considerably to the success of the project, the Department of Agriculture declares. Usually the lands selected will be extensive areas of lowland, comprising marsh and woodland contiguous to or embracing water areas. One area under consideration is the lower Wabash valley in Indiana.

Besides methods of acquisition and general suitability, the department is studying the needs of lands along engineering lines for maintenance of proper water supply. The department has $75,000 at its disposal for the present fiscal year to administer the migratory bird act. A total of $7,800,000 more will be appropriated before 1940 and $200,000 for each year thereafter.

Establishment of the sanctuaries is only one feature of a program in which wild life conservationists are interested. With this work firmly launched, leaders in the movement are now pressing for further laws, the first of which would be a "bagging" law, limiting the amount of wild game to be taken during a season on public preserves. Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, intends to introduce a bill for this purpose at the regular session of Congress.

Austrian Budget Raises Items for Communications

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The Austrian budget for 1930, introduced in Parliament Nov. 6, shows an estimated surplus of 35,000,000 schillings on current account, but a deficit of 155,000,000 when state investments are included. Post telegraph and telephone charges are being raised and 47,000,000 schillings are allocated for increase in state officials' salaries or pensions.

Austria's planned investments in railway, post and telegraph services for the coming year must be covered by an international investment loan which it has sought since 1927, but hitherto has not been sanctioned by international powers concerned. Confidence is expressed that this sanction will soon be obtainable as well as the abolition of Austria's reparation debts so paving the way to greater financial freedom.

Criticisms of the budget in business circles center round the fact that state expenditure, which should decrease in view of general economic conditions, continues to rise and a complete overhauling of state services is demanded. Such a small state as Austria has still more than 100,000 government officials and 110,000 pensioned officials.

JAPAN'S 1930 BUDGET IS $80,000,000 LOWER

TOKYO (AP)—The budget for the coming fiscal year as it will be presented to the Diet calls for expenditures of 1,609,000,000 yen (about $800,0000,000), which is approximately 164,000,000 yen (about $80,000,000) less than expenses for the current fiscal year.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. He reasons that only those who have exceptional talent should make music a profession.
2. By a monument built in 1677, from design of Christopher Wren. It is located in Pudding Lane, East Cheap, where the fire broke out.
3. One-fourth of them are wired for sound pictures.
4. Carolus Linnæus.
5. Exhibits news reels only.

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BRITISH MINE OWNERS REFUSE PARLEY OFFER

Will Not Take Part in Discussion Over Hours and Wages

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Mining Association (a national organization of coal owners) has refused the Labor Government's invitation to a round table conference with Cabinet representatives and miners on the question of wages and hours.

An official statement now published expresses "great regret" at this decision, adding that it has "left the Government no alternative but to arrive at their decisions without the advantage of joint discussion, to which they had attached great importance."

A critical stage has thus been reached in a very difficult situation. The existing wages' agreements made after the coal stoppage of 1926 are about to expire. The miners claim shorter hours without reduction, and the Government undertook at the recent general election to support this demand.

The owners, on the other hand, say that any reduction of hours must react adversely upon wages, as the coal industry is still barely paying its way. In face of this the Government has announced that it will fulfill its undertaking and introduce legislation to reduce hours, but has not yet said what it proposes to do about wages.

The miners' representatives spent over six hours with Cabinet ministers recently trying to persuade them to promise to safeguard wages against reduction, and this question was discussed at a Cabinet meeting and again later between the Cabinet and the Mining Association representatives. These representatives declare that the owners are "unalterably opposed to any reduction in the hours of work, and there is no possibility of their departing from this view."

The Daily Herald, the Labor Party's organ, claims that the Government would be justified in expecting "united support in Parliament" for its legislation setting up national machinery to regulate wages in the mining industry.

The Manchester Guardian, Liberal, however, says: "How far the Government will stick to its draft proposals is most uncertain. If it does they will come in for some rough handling."

RUSSIA ENTERS ON THIRD ACT OF SOCIAL DRAMA

(Continued from Page 1)

poor peasant"), as a result of a whole series of confiscatory state and local taxes, accompanied by forced purchases of his grain at low fixed prices.

Various measures of economic persuasion and pressure have brought millions of peasants into the new system of collective farms, which, it is believed, will be more productive and more amenable to regulation than the individual peasant small holdings.

The present period in the Soviet Union is more akin to the stormy years of civil war and "military Communism" than to the more easy-going early years of the new economic policy. One feels an atmosphere of struggle and tension of great effort striving to overcome great difficulties.

Censorship Becomes Stricter

There is now a much more pronounced tendency to demand that every Soviet citizen shall participate actively in building up the new Socialist order. This makes itself felt in varied fields. In literature stories and novels which would probably have passed unscathed two or three years ago are now mercilessly riddled with hostile criticism, if they reveal any trace of sympathy with classes such as the kulaks. The censorship of books and plays tends to become stricter.

The Communist desire to eliminate religion as a vital force in the life of the country, and to win away the population, and especially the younger generation from the practice of any form of religious observance has recently found expression in a number of legislative enactments and propagandist activities.

One may mention in this connection the change in the Soviet Constitution, which annuls the previous guaranty of freedom for religious propaganda, although freedom of religious worship is still legally permitted; the requirement that teaching in the schools should be definitely antireligious; the law forbidding religious bodies to engage in educational and social service work, and the establishment in various centers of antireligious universities, which are supposed to train antireligious agitators and propagandists.

"Bivshi Ludi" Eliminated

The class character of the Soviet state has never been so vigorously and uncompromisingly asserted. It is very difficult now for any of the "bivshi ludi," or "former people" (a Russian expression which is habitually used to designate persons belonging to the pre-war favored social classes), to escape the frequent overtures of the civil service which are carried out to insure that no one who is not wholeheartedly in sympathy with the new régime shall hold employment under the State.

In an effort to reach the high goals of industrial output and labor productivity which are demanded for the achievement of the "pyatiletka," or five-year plan of national economic development, every effort is made to arouse and maintain enthusiasm among the workers for socialist reconstruction, thereby providing a motive over and above the money wages which are paid.

The "Socialist competition" which is carried out between various factories and between various branches of the same factory is the most important concrete illustration of this effort to capitalize proletarian enthusiasm.

Smaller, but characteristic illustrations of the same tendency may be seen in the recent excursion of a number of miners from Lugansk in the Donetz Basin, to Moscow, to celebrate the over-fulfillment of their productive program, in the report of the workers of the "Red Putilov" factory in Leningrad about their achievements during the last year, a report which was published with much display in all the newspapers, in the frequent practice of choosing simple workers and placing them in the governing boards of such institutions as the Commissariats for Health and Education.

Contrast of Sentiment

It is quite natural that after every great revolution the classes which have gained by the upheaval should look at matters very differently from the classes which have lost as a result of it. Russia is no exception to this rule. But the contrast between the enthusiastic optimism of the Communists and their sympathizers and the pessimism of the people who regard Socialism in general with indifference or dislike was certainly never so great as it is at the present time; and this very fact is a reflection of the era of bitter class struggle and sharp change through which the country is now passing.

The Communists stress the impressive figures of Russia's industrial development: 24 per cent increase in industrial output last year, a projected increase of more than 30 per cent during 1930, appropriations of more than 3,000,000,000 rubles for new industrial construction during 1930, the rapid growth of collective farming, the growing investments in every branch of industry, agriculture and electrification.

Non-Communist skeptics stress other sides of the contemporary Russian picture: the shortage and stringent rationing of many important articles of food, the continued lack of many manufactured articles of immediate consumption, the bitter strife in the peasant villages in connection with the forced purchase of grain at fixed prices, strife which continues to find expression in assassinations of state officials and active village Communists and burning of their property, on one side, and in executions and the infliction of many sentences of banishment and imprisonment on the other.

"Heavy Industries" Supported

In one sense it is difficult to pronounce judgment, as between these viewpoints, because both, as regard statements of fact, are substantially correct

Russia is becoming industrialized at a rapid tempo, and this very process demands great sacrifices and deprivations from the consumer, because the attention of the Communist Party is concentrated upon building up the "heavy industries," which produce metal and chemical products and machinery, rather than upon developing industries which would satisfy the insistent demand for goods.

Imports from abroad are almost entirely restricted to machinery, equipment and indispensable raw material, with no allowance for clothing and the thousand and one little conveniences which would make daily life easier. At the same time the attempt to substitute Socialism for individual proprietorship in agriculture, with its inevitable initial crop of dislocations and difficulties, and the rapidly increasing number of mouths which must be fed as the class of city workers grows both help to account for a strained situation with food supply. A perspective of years is probably necessary before one can weigh accurately the gains and hardships of this period in Russia's development and decide whether the Communist Party was correct in its decision to force the industrial development of the country at such a rapid pace.

Meanwhile it may be said that the Russian revolutionary drama has entered upon a third act, if one considers as the first act the sort of emergency Communism which was instituted at least partially under the pressure of war necessity and as the second act the compromise arrangement, neither wholly socialist nor wholly capitalist, which existed during the first years of the Nep.

Will this third act lead to a Communist "happy ending" in the shape of a social order from which the last suggestion of private capitalism has been banished? Or will the course of events in time bring the Revolution to a fourth act? It is too soon to answer that question. After an intervening period of comparative sluggishness the Revolution is again on the march in Russia; and it would be a rash prophet who would at this time attempt to forecast its ultimate destination or to mark out the ultimate limits of its development.

I. O. O. F. TO RAISE $50,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in North Carolina have set out to raise $50,000 by Thanksgiving Day, to endow their orphanage at Goldsboro.

A Good Way to Get Nowhere

GIRL SLAVERY STILL IN FORCE IN HONG KONG

British Labor Government Protests Dilatoriness of Local Authorities

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A white paper published here Nov. 7 discloses the fact that the Labor Government has overruled local authorities in Hong Kong and insisted on the recent stricter regulations against Mui Tsai, or girl slavery system.

In a letter to the Governor, which forms part of the official document now issued, Lord Passfield says: "After making all allowance for difficulties in bringing the system to an end which are described at length in your dispatches, it is my duty to inform you that public opinion in this country and in the House of Commons will not accept such a result with equanimity, and I feel myself quite unable to defend a policy of laissez faire in this serious matter.

"I must therefore direct that the third part of the domestic service ordinance should be brought into force forthwith, and special care must be taken to inform the population generally that it is in force and will not be allowed to be a dead letter. You should also at once proceed to make regulations under Section 12 of the ordinance for keeping registers for remuneration of the Mui Tsai and for their inspection and control.

"It will doubtless be necessary for you to appoint additional officers in the department of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to carry out the work of registration and inspection. Further, I consider part two of the ordinance should be amended so as to forbid bringing into the colony of any Mui Tsai. There can be less objection to such a provision inasmuch as I learn from your dispatch the status of the Mui Tsai has been abolished by law in China."

Attention was first called to the persistence of the Mui Tsai system in Hong Kong in 1923 when Winston Churchill said abolition would be effected within a year. This forecast, however, underestimated the difficulty of enforcing the law in places where the population is subject to huge fluctuations and where people resent any interference with private life.

The number of Mui Tsai in Hong Kong is estimated to be about 10,000, but of these a large proportion, it is claimed, probably are better off as servants of the rich than they would be in the pauper houses from which they have been sold by parents.

The status of slavery was long ago abolished in Hong Kong and the present situation is understood here to be that anyone who has purchased Mui Tsai is legally obliged to pay them wages and register them with authorities for the purpose of inspection, if desired. The Mui Tsai also has the right to leave her master of her own free will without hindrance and authorities will help them to gain a livelihood if they do so.

Foreigners' Equality Has U. S. Approval

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—George A. Gordon's statement at the International Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners that while the United States was sympathetic to the draft convention on equal treatment, it was not prepared to sign it, has caused no surprise. For it is realized that the Federal Government could hardly override the interstate right to enact laws for the regulation of foreign enterprises.

Moreover, there is no reason why this should be done, since as Mr. Gordon pointed out foreigners enjoy extraordinary liberty to carry on business in the United States. If foreigners in other countries had the same protection as is afforded by the Fourteenth Amendment, by which they have equality of treatment in the law, they would not have much to complain of.

Thus Mr. Gordon's speech is held as a useful reminder to other nations of the standard which they should attain in this matter. Kao Lou, China, and Mahmoud Fakhry Pasha, Egypt, denounced the treaties by which their countries were obliged to give foreigners special privileges

825 COMMUNISTS ARRESTED IN JAPAN

TOKYO (AP)—Examination by the preliminary court of Communists who have been arrested since the wholesale roundup of March, 1928, having been completed, the ban on publicity was lifted today. It was officially stated that 825 Communists have been formally charged with plotting. These include 483 arrested in the first raid, 295 on April 16, 1929, and 47 between these dates.

The raid in April took place after it had been ascertained to the satisfaction of the authorities that 20 trained Communists from a special school in Moscow had secretly returned to Japan and were engaged in reorganizing Communist activity.

American Agriculturist Goes as Missionary to Indian Field

Former Head of College at Amherst Arrives in England En Route to Join National Council of India to Study Rural Problems

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Dr. Kenyon R. Butterfield, former president of Michigan Agricultural College, previously head of Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, has arrived in England on his way to India, where, in conjunction with the National Christian Council of India he will survey the rural problems of that country.

Dr. Butterfield's visit to London is the first chapter in two years' service he is to perform as "counselor on rural work" on behalf of the International Missionary Council. While here he is having consultations with the Government and missionary authorities.

"The rural problems are as different in various parts of India," he told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "as they are between those of Alabama and Maine. But there are certain theories which are applicable in all rural communities, and it must be remembered that 80 per cent of the people among whom the British and American missionaries are working in Africa and Asia are rural. At the world missionary conference at Jerusalem last year, at which I was one of the delegates, it was pointed out that the local community 'is natural and effective as a unit of social organization the world over,' and that it should be the aim of the church in all lands 'to help correlate all forces in the fundamental inclusive task of creating the real kingdom of God in this natural human grouping we call a community.'

"The aim of community development," said Dr. Butterfield, "should be Christian character building, the health and sound economic unfoldment of improved family life in social co-operation and constant recreation of personal living. In accomplishing this the church school voluntary organizations and governments all have their part to play.

"My visit to India and Burma, which will be followed by a similar visit to China will be to explore the field and to consult with those who are working in rural areas so as to see how missionary bodies may take their proper share in building up real communities which, while they may not consist entirely of converts, will be Christian communities in the idealism they exert. Missionaries are needed to train leaders for all this work. Such Christian communities are neded everywhere, both that there may be abundant life in rural areas and so that such areas may not be dominated by the urban and industrial point of view. At present, relatively to the total amount of missionary work being done, too much is in urban centers."

Dr. Butterfield and his wife will return to Europe late next spring to consult with missionary boards and will spend the rest of 1930 in China.

COLOMBIA SHIFTS ENVOYS

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Jose Joaquin Casas has been appointed Minister to Spain, superseding Jorge Valez, who is being transferred to Paris to take the post left vacant by the resignation of Alfredo Vasquez Cobe, a candidate for President of Colombia.

FIELD GLASSES AND BINOCULARS AT IVER JOHNSON'S
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Week-end Cake Special Nov. 8 and 9 ANGEL FOOD
Special Nov. 11 and 12 NUT & RAISIN BREAD 11c Loaf
HOT from the Steam Table Nov. 13 CORN CHOWDER 19c Qt.
Bakers of Friend's Brick Oven Baked Beans.
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A real comfort shoe that carries weight on outside of foot, yet it costs no more than ordinary shoes and is up-to-date in style and appearance. Supports arch and gives free play to other parts of foot. Men, women and children can enjoy real foot comfort and find a style for all uses.
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For MEN and WOMEN
THE PIED PIPER SHOE FOR CHILDREN
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Scientific Shoe Fitting
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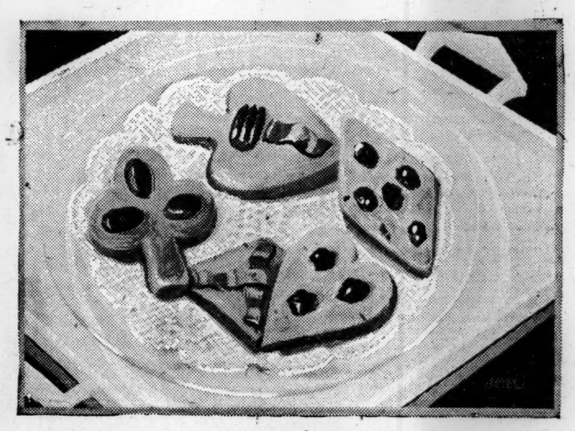
Perfected by Joseph Burnett in 1847, the method used to obtain the pure natural essence of the choicest Mexican vanilla beans and other fruits insures uniform flavor from the first to the last drop in every bottle... a vast improvement over the older method still in use in some foreign countries of soaking the bean itself. Joseph Burnett Co., 437 D Street, Boston, Mass.

Send 10¢
Just how much flavor to use for superior results in each individual recipe is told in "Doubly Delicious Desserts of a Born Cook"


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THE NEW Selby ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
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The styles for these new Selby shoes come direct from the great couturiers of Paris, who forecast with authority the latest colors, leathers and modes.
Models for every occasion, $10 to $18. Your nearest Arch Preserver dealer will show them to you, and demonstrate how the exclusive Arch Preserver method of fitting achieves perfect unity between shoe and foot. Dealer's name . . . with our fashion booklet, "The Modern Shoe for Modern Women" . . . free on request.
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But it is specialized varnish in each case
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HOPEFUL VIEWS ON TRADE HELD AT WASHINGTON

Release of Funds by Drop in Prices of Securities to Help New Projects

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Conviction that the essential business condition of the Nation is sound and that the drastic reduction in stock market prices has been isolated from the rest of the business world by the financial shock-absorber of the Federal Reserve System, is held by Administration officials.

So far, Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, is the only member of the President's Cabinet to comment directly on financial affairs, but his views are taken to mirror those of the entire Administration, who distinguish between the apparent soundnes of business and industry and the fall in prices in the stock market as the result of over-speculation.

A summary of views of Administration officials shows agreement on the essential cause of the stock market collapse as a period of intense speculation creating a credit structure which finally grew top-heavy and toppled over. That this event was inevitable was indicated by the repeated warnings of the Federal Reserve System. But the financial circles of the Government are not so much concerned with the effect on the stock market as they are upon business as a whole, which they report appears to be going forward with only slight retardation so far because of speculative losses.

Voicing the views of hte Administration, Mr. Lamont issued a direct and reassuring comment on the financial situation. Conditions in business today, he stated, are just the reverse of those usually preceding a business depression. Latest figures show no increase in inventories or in commodity prices and a greater number of forward orders over last year. All these conditions would be just the opposite, if the Nation faced a business decline, he said. He agreed that stock market losses would have some effect on public buying power, particularly in luxury trades, but added that there could be no doubt of the essential soundness of the business structure.

"The situation is pretty well taken care of," he said.

A summary of reports brought to the capital by representatives of trade papers here and submitted unofficially to high authorities shows an unexpectedly small number of cancellations of orders up to the present time, except in the luxury trades, which are a law unto themselves.

On all sides in the Government it is pointed out that a tremendous release has occurred in capital previously tied up in Wall Street, and that this money is being withdrawn from New York into interior points, where it will be employed in constructive tasks creating additional wealth, rather than employed in the unproductive work of inflating stock prices.

The market for bonds and mortgages has been "starved" for fresh capital for months, it is declared, until there are considerable reserves of business which are likely now to feel the beneficial effect of the liberated credit.

Irish Republicans Indorse Protection

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—At the Ard-Fheis or annual convention of the Fianna Fail Party, which was held in Dublin on the eve of the new session of the Oireachtas, no novel departures in policy were announced.

It was evident from the speeches of Eamonn de Valera and his parliamentary colleagues that they continue to pin their faith to the campaign for the retention in Ireland of the land annuities paid to the British Treasury for distribution to holders of Irish Land stock, and to a demand that the existing system of tariffs shall be extended to prevent the importation of articles that can be produced at home.

Mr. de Valera announced that during the next few months meetings will be held throughout the country to stimulate enthusiasm for protection.

Undoubtedly Irish trade is lopsided in that agriculture entirely overbalances industry, and agriculture itself is conducted in such a haphazard fashion that farmers are exporting to Great Britain quantities of foodstuffs which their neighbors are importing from abroad with no benefit to anyone except middlemen and transport workers.

Delegates to the Ard Fheis criticized sharply Fianna Fail deputies who had failed to maintain good attendance at the Dail. While the whips admitted that there were several defaulters for whom no excuse could be made, they argued that in certain circumstances members might be profitably released from service in the Dail to carry on propaganda work in the constituencies.

Objection was also taken to what was described as "fraternization" with agents of the Government and to attendance of Fianna Fail members at functions promoted by ministers. Mr. de Valera, who had himself been present, as Opposition leader, at the formal opening of the Shannon Canal, informed the Ard-Fheis that in such matters deputies must be permitted a certain amount of freedom, otherwise—as he put it—"public life would become impossible."

APPARATUS INVENTED TO MEASURE NOISE

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An apparatus to analyze and measure all kinds of noise has been designed by B. A. Churcher and A. J. King, according to a paper read before the London Institution of Electrical Engineers. The inventors said that motor vehicles and tram cars could be driven around a circular track at a constant speed with a central microphone pointing toward the machine under test.

In this way they said noises that pass the limits could be fixed and border-line cases judged on a definite quantitative basis. The information is expected to be of great help to motorcar, motorcycle and motorboat designers in producing quieter models. Similar methods would have to be applied, according to Mr. Churcher and Mr. King, to reduce the noise of airplanes and airships.

VIRGINIAN EPICS VALUABLE

NEW YORK (AP)—A book printed in 1590 telling the story of Sir Walter Raleigh in Virginia has brought $7300 at auction. It was written by Thomas Hariot, who was in Raleigh's service. Captain John Smith's "general historie of Virginia," printed in 1624, brought $1000.

GAME PRESERVE GIVEN STATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—A tract of 200 acres of land has been bequeathed to the State by Mrs. Lillie H. Colt. The land lies in Macon County, in the mountains, and will be used for the protection and preservation of trees and game.

GERMAN BARON IN 'AIR-FLIVVER' WINS HIGH PRIZE

Pilot on Globe Flight to Get Second Amateur Aviation Award

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Koenig-Warthausen, the adventurous young German baron who has flown most of the way around the world in a solitary trip begun 15 months ago, has just paid his respects to Government aeronautical officials here preparatory to his return to New York, whence he will leave on the S. S. Karlsruhe for Europe with his diminutive plane.

He already has received the annual award in Germany for the feat best calculated to improve amateur aviation and has been unofficially notified that he will be the recipient of the same award a second time for his trip around the world.

His airplane weighs only 560 pounds, engine included. It is nothing more than one of the light gliders perfected by German glider designers, to which has been added the equivalent of a motorcycle engine in the nature of a two-cylinder 20-horsepower Mercedes power unit. Alone and with no other equipment than this, the adventurous young man crossed Russia, Persia, India, Burma, Siam, Malaya, Indo-China, left China by boat to Japan, and after flying over Nippon, came to California by vessel. Still using the same engine, he has "flivvered" across the United States.

The baron's chief navigational apparatus is a pocket compass. He has bought his maps en route. This is really all that is needed, he assured interviewers at the German Embassy here. He has had one or two adventures, he admits. In fact, he has run out of gas at least three times, and these incidents might have been awkward—particularly the two times in India, when he came down in the wilds and had to wait for camels to bring him the needed gasoline in tins.

The young baron tells his experiences exactly as an American undergraduate would describe a trip across the continent in a small car, in which ont-of-the-ordinary events might occur, but nothing of a startling nature. There was that time, of course, where he waited four or five days in India for the camels to show up, and the other times when he had to make forced landings in out-of-the-way parts of the world.

"I speak German, English, French, Spanish, a little Russian and a little Hindustan that I picked up," he explained, "and have not had any trouble making myself understood. Everyone has been nice to me."

Music

English Folk Dancers Open American Tour

The English Folk Dance Society, founded by Cecil Sharp, opened its American tour in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the evening of Nov. 6. The troupers were greeted by a large audience, which gave every evidence of pleasure in the demonstration. Douglas Kennedy, the director, opened the program with a graceful speech in which he indicated the value of this art form in strengthening the bonds between the English-speaking peoples. But lest we should be alarmed by the thought of a political mission or an international rite, he made it clear that the dances were done for the fun of the doing, and that the visitors hoped for no more than that the spectators should enjoy them as much as the performers.

He need have had no concern on that score. The evident delight of the dancers was shared as obviously by the audience of this introductory exposition. And so far as one anhelous concert reviewer was concerned, the event was a breath of air across autumn leaves. We have been subjected for so long to the cultural benefits of the dance. We have sat before ballet dancers, Russian dancers, Spanish dancers and above all, of course, interpretive dancers. Somehow the amount of thrill we have received from these exhibitions has always been quite disproportionate to the efforts put forth by the performers to entertain us. We long ago lost all confidence in our capacity to appreciate dancing.

But here was something we found ourselves enjoying without trying. We recognized for the first time what this dancing business was all about. We had striven earnestly to understand the artistic significance of the use of the pointe, of the entrechat à quatre, of the runnings and leapings and posturings. The result of our aspirations was almost a total loss. But now we were having a good time. No doubt it was because we were being carried back to origins, to the simple expression of pleasure in rhythmic motion, which had been obscured by the trappings of æsthetics—back to something within our elementary comprehension.

We shall not, in our ignorance, attempt an analysis of these country Morris and sword dances; besides, that has all been done in these columns by experts at the source. But we do like to think that our enjoyment was due in part to the fact that there was something to enjoy. Specifically, we had a sense of joyous freedom of motion, of co-ordinated activity, of flowing line, of orderly form, of rhythmic grace and just accent. Fun it certainly must be, to be released in such flight.

There were songs by Clive Carey, quaint, naïve songs with appropriately simple accompaniment by the singer, or by Gustav Holst or Ralph Vaughan Williams. Mr. Carey sang them with excellent enunciation if not with impeccable vocal methods, and more, with illuminating expression. There were accompaniments of piano and violin, pipe and tabor.

It was a most auspicious opening of a tour which deserves and doubtless will receive enthusiastic welcome throughout America.

L. A. S.

JOHNSON SENDS THANKS FOR EXPLANATORY NOTE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Johnson of California has written President Hoover thanking him for his letter explaining that a mistake in the issuance of invitations was the cause of the Senator failing to receive an invitation along with other members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to a White House dinner in honor of Ambassador Dawes. The letter of Senator Johnson, made public at his office after its receipt at the White House, said:

"My Dear Mr. President:

"Yesterday morning Mr. Richey delivered to me your kind note. May I express to you my very great appreciation of it and my thanks for it.

"Most sincerely yours,

"Hiram Johnson."

HUGE STEEL PROFITS UNDER TARIFF SHOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

1925, $90,602,652; 1926, $116,667,404; 1927, $87,896,836; 1928, $114,173,744.

Net profits of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation were given as follows: 1922, $4,607,254; 1923, $12,710,712; 1924, $8,922,446; 1925, $13,866,753; 1926, $20,246,166; 1927, $15,529,917; 1928, $15,908,833.

Gulf States Steel Company: 1922, $958,207; 1923, $1,576,521; 1924, $912,873; 1925, $1,036,777; 1926, $779,792; 1927, $756,403; 1928, $924,745.

Inland Steel Company of Chicago: 1922, $1,150,008; 1923, $5,600,168; 1924, $6,190,600; 1925, $5,538,734; 1926, $8,039,704; 1927, $7,800,894; 1928, $10,394,197.

Republic Iron & Steel Company, starting with 1923, $6,644,345; 1924, $2,068,297; 1925, $3,813,484; 1926, $3,623,774; 1927, $3,018,282; 1928, $4,642,450.

Wheeling Company: 1922, $1,725,260; 1923, $5,448,169; 1925, $4,073,295; 1926, $5,566,184; 1927, $4,028,916; 1928, $6,443,795.

American Rolling Mills: 1922, $2,506,000; 1923, $3,518,200; 1924, $2,662,631; 1925, $2,755,093; 1926, $4,015,999; 1927, $3,452,549; 1928, $4,062,978.

Otis Steel Company, with two years missing: 1922, $496,207; 1923, $1,358,231; 1925, $1,162,612; 1927, $1,359,904; 1928, $3,746,811.

Before reading the figures, Senator Ashurst asked whether he would violate any proprieties. Chairman Smoot said it was up to the Senators to decide.

Senator Simmons, Democrat, North Carolina, said if he thought it imperative to use this information to enlighten the Senate on the tariff he would not hesitate to do so.

Tariff Setback Helps Move to End Struggle

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—On the first major test on rates of the tariff bill the Democratic - Progressive coalition demonstrated anew its complete control of the Senate on the measure.

The outcome of the test was intently watched by both sides as upon it rests certain under-surface maneuvers directed toward bringing consideration of the measure to an early close and throwing the bill into conference.

The issue was on the question of approving a Senate Finance Committee amendment increasing the existing duty on pig iron to $1.50 a ton. The House put this rate at $1.12½ per ton, which had been fixed by President Coolidge upon the recommendation of the United States Tariff Commission under authority of the flexible tariff.

The coalition rallied on the motion of Alben W. Barkley (D.), Senator from Kentucky, cutting this impost to 75 cents a ton, which was the duty fixed by the 1922 tariff act, and which President Coolidge boosted 50 per cent in his executive order.

In the vote the loss by the coalition of four Democratic senators was offset by the gain of a similar number of regular Republicans who voted with them on the issue. The vote was 48 to 30.

This signal victory for the opposition capped its earlier success in rejecting all the Republican amendments for increases in the glass and glassware schedule. These rates, as now contained in the measure, are those written by the House, which are increases over the existing duties and under the rules under which the Senate is proceeding the coalition cannot for the time get at the House rates, but it took steps to keep the schedule open to amendment later in the legislative process when it will undertake to offer amendments cutting the rates.

David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, led the Republican floor fight for the $1.50 a ton pig iron duty. He told the Senate that in committee he had urged a $3 rate as necessary to protect the American producer.

The coalition's overwhelming victory on the issue roused Mr. Reed to a reiteration of his contention of the futility of further deliberation on the bill.

"I hope that some limitation can be reached on further consideration and we can end the matter and send the bill to conference," he said.

President Invites Nations to Fair

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department has been instructed by President Hoover to invite all foreign governments to participate in the World's Fair to be held in Chicago in 1933.

The instructions were issued after the President had been advised by Rufus C. Dawes and Maj. L. R. Lohr, president and general manager, respectively, of the exposition, that Chicago had raised $5,000,000 to carry the project forward. Congress authorized the President to invite other nations whenever Chicago had raised this amount.

Inviting the participation of the nations in this "exposition of a century of progress," the President said it was "to the end that there may be shown in Chicago examples of contributions made to that progress by the peoples of many nations: and in order that the achievement and inventions of the great men of the world in science, in art, in drama and in sport, as well as in industry and agriculture, may be fittingly acknowledged and acclaimed."

DAYTON PLANE GETS TO DETROIT WITHOUT PILOT

Five Passengers Travel on Long Trip With Gyroscope in Control

DAYTON, O. (AP)—Development of the gyroscope for use in keeping airplanes on their true courses without directional guidance has progressed to such a point that planes have been operated for long distances without the guiding hand of a pilot at the stick, Wright Field army engineers announced.

An army transport plane was flown from Wright Field to Detroit, carrying five passengers, and with no pilot in the cockpit.

In the plane at the time was Elmer Sperry, of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, who conducted the test.

Other successful flights with the gyroscope directing the plane's course have been conducted between New York and Wright Field and New Bedford, Mass., and New York.

The new model gyroscope, two of which are used in the pilotless plane, weighs 50 lbs. and occupies a space of but 14 by 14 by 10 inches beneath the pilot's seat. Its operation actuates the three major controls of an airplane, namely the rudder, for direction, the elevator for upward and downward movement and the aileron for maintaining lateral balances. The power required is provided by an externally mounted wind-driven generator.

Rumanian Regent Invites Rival Leaders

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The regent, Prince Nicolas, has organized a big hunting party in Moldavia next Saturday to which he has invited the members of the Government and all the chiefs of the political parties. Juliu Maniu and Vintila Bratianu and others accepted.

The program includes a "religious service" at the opening of the hunt, a dinner and a concert with the view of bringing the opposing leaders together for social diversion and recreation.

Comment is to the effect that Prince Nicolas who has enjoyed a waning popularity lately is now attempting to strengthen his position, at the same time to prepare the way for a possible coalition in case of a government crisis.

In the meantime the Maniu ministry is weathering the recent storm and intrenching itself in public esteem. On Nov. 10 Mr. Maniu and Mr. Mihalche, leaders of the united party, will address a mass meeting here.

ARGENTINE FARMERS AIDED

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—President Hipolito Irigoyen has signed a decree authorizing the Ministry of Agriculture to renew obligations, without interest, incurred by distressed farmers for seed supplied by the ministry this year. At the same time, President Irigoyen halted all legal proceedings pending against the farmers because of these debts.

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18 Clinton St., near Fulton St.
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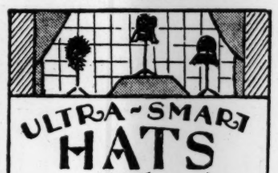
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TARIFF'S PART IN DEMOCRATIC GAIN QUESTIONED

Claim That National Issue Governed Election Denied by Republicans

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—"Off-year" elections always are productive of conflicting claims from party leaders, the winners boasting and the losers deprecating. This year's balloting proved no exception to this general rule.

The Democrats see in their unexpectedly large victory in the gubernatorial contest in Virginia, the sweeping re-election of the Tammany Mayor of New York, the party victory in retaining control of the Kentucky Legislature and the numerous Democratic municipal victories in Indiana, an unquestionable trend of the greatest import in their favor in the congressional elections of 1930.

According to a formal pronouncement issued by the party's spokesman, Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, national issues were involved in every instance and the party's victory can be viewed only in the light of an indorsement by the country of the Democratic opposition to the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill.

The Republicans on the other hand deride the idea that these state and municipal Democratic victories can conceivably be associated with the tariff bill. Local conditions, factors and influences alone were involved. They point to the fact that in New Jersey the Republicans preserved their control of the State Legislature and that in Louisville, Ky., the Republican Mayor was re-elected.

"Dutch Capture Holland"

As to the defeat of the fusion gubernatorial candidate in Virginia that was no real test. The campaign in that State was fought out solely on local issues, they contend, and the normal Democratic majority asserted itself.

"Its merely another case of the Dutch capturing Holland," George Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the party's Senatorial Campaign Committee, maintained.

In a sense both sides are right. The tariff bill did have some effect on the general political situation, and local and state factors unquestionably played the leading rôles in each of the contests.

There can be no doubt that the widespread opposition that has manifested itself by the ever-increasing strength of the Democratic-Progressive coalition in the Senate against the tariff bill gave color to Democratic attacks upon their Republican opponents. But to say that the victory of Mayor James J. Walker, in New York City, is a "smashing blow" against the measure is imaginative, to say the least.

The only significant election, in the sense of indicating political trends, was in Virginia. There a 25,000 majority for President Hoover last year was turned into an 80,000 victory for the straight Democratic State ticket running against a candidate who was the formally chosen nominee of the Republicans and bolting Democrats, a combination which in 1928 put the State for the first time in over a half-century in the Republican presidential column.

The national Democratic leaders insist that the victory of Dr. John Garland Pollard, the state organization gubernatorial candidate, over Prof. William Moseley Brown, the fusion choice, shows clearly that the Republicans are without any sound basis for claiming a permanent rift in the solid South.

State Democratic leaders and national Democratic leaders upon examination of their various declarations are at variance as to what was responsible for the unexpectedly large victory in Virginia. Dr. Pollard emphatically denied that any of the national issues that held place in the 1928 campaign controlled this year. Mr. Shouse insists that the Virginia "fight was on national issues." However, both are agreed that the outcome puts an end to Republican hopes in their section.

Despite Republican public statements to the contrary, it is definitely known that national committee leaders were most hopeful of a victory in Virginia, although even in this group there was some difference of view as to the value of such an outcome. Some of the Republican leaders are known to have questioned very seriously the effect in many northern localities of a victory by Professor Brown, on the ground that it would have "kept alive to the disadvantage of the party the religious issue."

Republican Hopes Wane

Leaders holding this view on the basis of the Virginia returns are now insisting that the party "give up these southern day-dreams and turn its whole attention to the North where it belongs." They contend that the Virginia election proved that, given normal conditions, such as they hold did not exist in the 1928 campaign, the solid South will remain solidly Democratic. For the Republican Party to hope otherwise is to indulge in vain and futile exertions, they say.

Nevertheless, it is known that many of the most prominent national Republican leaders had hoped for a Brown victory. They had been strongly sold the idea by the state Republican leaders, among them Henry W. Anderson and J. Bascomb Slemp, formerly Republican Representative from Virginia and secretary to President Coolidge.

Certainly there is no doubt that a victory by the Fusion candidate would have been hailed by the Republicans as a clear-cut manifestation of the permanence and strength of the Democratic breakdown of the Solid South in 1928. But such a claim would have been quite as far-fetched as the Democratic assertion that national issues influenced the outcome of the election and that the Virginia returns definitely settle the enduring Democratic dominance in the South.

South Is Changing

The situation is by no means settled, and will not be for some time to come. The South is changing, politically, economically and in other respects and, while the Democratic Party will unquestionably remain the majority party there for a long time to come, there is a growing opposition strength which is rapidly increasing.

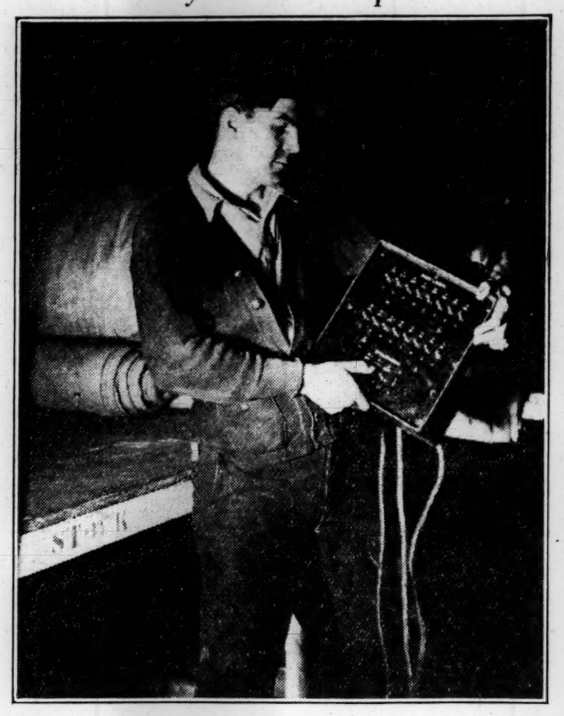
The fact that Professor Brown, taking Dr. Pollard entirely at his word that only state issues alone were involved, received 88,276 votes in a State that for decades has not experienced a real contest in a state election, is extremely significant.

Whether the fusion setback in Virginia will affect the South-wide plans of the anti-Smith leaders remains to be seen. That it is a blow to them cannot be denied. The Democratic politicians, who had been deeply alarmed and uncertain because of the 1928 bolt, are now restored in confidence and morale and doubtless will demand absolute surrender on the part of the insurgents.

And yet in each case, local situations will control. Much interest centers in the Democratic attitude toward Furnifold L. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, who lead the anti-Smith bolt that turned his State into the Hoover column, and who comes up for re-election next year. It is reported in Republican circles that the North Carolina Republicans are planning to indorse Mr. Simmons candidacy in return for his support in the presidential race.

In Virginia the sweeping Democratic victory severely undermines the political authority of Bishop James Cannon Jr., and at the same time very considerably improves the position of Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia. Had Professor Brown won it would have added enormous impetus to the fusion fight against Mr. Glass. As it is, the senatorial ambitions that Mr. Slemp and Mr. Anderson and Frank Lyons, an anti-Smith leader, are known to have harbored, have materially depreciated.

Tiny Box Runs Opera



By Means of Portable Control Station, Seen in the Picture, Lights and Scenes Can Be Under Constant Change From Any Part of Stage.

Reorganization of G. O. P. in New York Discussed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Strong demand for complete reorganization of the Republican Party in the five counties of New York City is being voiced here following the mayoralty election that swept the entire Tammany ticket into power except in Queensborough, where George U. Harvey's own Republican organization re-elected him to the borough presidency.

While the Republican defeat was not unexpected, the plurality of 496,965 for Mayor James J. Walker, the Tammany candidate, holds grave implications among Republicans. Analysis of the vote in Republican circles indicated that strong repercussions will come next year when a governor and other state officers will be elected.

At this moment all signs point to the re-nomination of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt by the Democrats in 1930 and Republicans frankly declare they see no chances to defeat him with an organization so decimated by the overwhelming defeat just suffered.

The demand which usually follows a Republican defeat, that the leaders must go in the customary process of reorganization, centers on Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the New York County Republican Committee. Mr. Koenig has yet two years to serve and has given no intimation of any intention of resigning. In authoritative quarters it was said that William J. Maier, Republican state chairman, and other G. O. P. leaders would confer with a view to deciding on some effective action.

The Republican organization has long been discredited, and the Tammany victory has served to emphasize anew the disfavor in which the mass of Republican voters now hold it. Up to this election, it was recalled, these Republican leaders usually have had the discretion to name a candidate for Mayor for whom a big majority of Republicans and Independents would vote. This year it failed even in this and was not able to carry for its candidate a single election district or retain even such Republican strongholds as the Fifteenth Assembly District.

Republican disaffection with the party candidate influenced considerably the gain in the vote polled for Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate, which totaled an unprecedented figure for this party here.

Chicago Civic Opera Under Good Control

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Alladin with his "open sesame" had nothing on the modern stage hand at the Chicago Civic Opera. That modern mechanic can make scenery rise or lower itself, cause border lights to change their position and otherwise move things of massive weight while he walks about the stage.

He does it by means of a portable control box which he carries in his hands. The box weighs only 20 pounds, but is able to control 500 horsepower. When a switch is pushed up, lights or the giant cyclorama, a circular drop, rise. Push the switch down, and these paraphernalia lower.

The theater is proved with three portable control stations through which hoisting machinery is managed.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS GAINING IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Plans to bring this city's continuation schools to a maximum of efficiency through the expenditure of an additional $125,000 a year for an indefinite period have just been announced by Dr. William J. O'Shea, superintendent of schools.

Better and safer buildings, increased seating and improved equipment are included in the program for rehabilitation of the 15 continuation schools and their 14 annexes. Enrollment is now near 75,000, an increase of 10 per cent over 1928.

FREEDOM OF SEA LOOMS AS CHIEF NAVAL QUESTION

Issue Is Believed to Play Strong Part at Coming London Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Assembling of the Senatorial foreign affairs leaders with Charles G. Dawes, American Ambassador to Great Britain and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and Joseph P. Cotton, Undersecretary of State, has served to focus attention once more on the approaching naval conference. Mr. Stimson is the chief of the American delegation and Mr. Dawes, it is reported, will be a member of the group.

The phase of the naval issue now chiefly to the fore is the question of the freedom of the seas. The Administration has been devoting much attention to this subject in the past weeks since the visit here of Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, and has been quietly but steadily working toward a program on this difficult matter.

The State Department has been chiefly occupied with the issue and while no definite plan of action has been fixed upon, certain preliminary steps are known to be agreed upon. It is reported that the United States and Great Britain are in accord on the proposition that the question shall not be made part of the deliberations of the London conference.

It is stated that President Hoover and Mr. MacDonald reached this decision in their conversations during the latter's visit and that their governments will act jointly to exclude the issue from the agenda of the conference. While no decision has been reached there is under consideration the proposal that an international conference of all nations interested in the subject be called as a sequel to the London conference to work out a maritime code.

The explanation for the elimination of the freedom of the seas issue from the London conference is predicated on the basis that new conditions have modified the traditional policy of both the United States and Great Britain on this question, and that to attempt to formulate a settlement of the issue while one of the modifying elements, the London conference, was itself in process would be to merely complicate a trying subject.

The new factors entering into consideration on the issue as enumerated in official quarters are, the Kellogg Pact, the World Court, the League of Nations, the parity accord between the United States and Great Britain, which in itself, it is asserted, eliminates many arguments which in the past had force on the question, the London naval conference and such influences as development of submersibles and aviation.

These agencies, it is held, have already so considerably changed the complexion of the issue that it is no longer what it has been traditionally, an Anglo-American problem, but a subject in which France, Italy, Japan, and other nations are also vitally concerned.

Furthermore, it is pointed out, the London conference itself may make still further modification by the allocation and limitation of naval power. It is therefore held to be of utmost importance that the question be not broached at the conference, as has been urged in many quarters, but to await the outcome of the gathering and then to study the problem with the view of convening an international assembly to deal with it.

Unemployment Aid Extended In Mexico

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A better educated, more efficient and prosperous Mexico, in which a growing co-operation between citizens and government is fast bearing fruit, was pictured by Jose Miguel Bejarano, commercial attaché of the Mexican Government, who has just returned to New York aboard the steamship Monterey of the Ward Line, after a two-months' study of conditions below the Rio Grande. He said that in 1929 Mexican exports to the United States will aggregate $150,000,000.

Mr. Bejarano reported what he characterized as a surprising growth in Mexico of two new co-operative movements. One of them, he said, provides for the relief of unemployment by the Government; the other for the establishment among small producers of co-operative societies, which, by means of group action, have made possible hitherto unknown economies.

"Scarcely two months ago," Mr. Bejarano said, "the Government practically took upon itself the responsibility for alleviating unemployment. A sizable, permanent fund was established through special levies with which new industries are being built and others aided. Each such move has made room for more workers.

"Co-operative societies of production, such as the society of tomato growers, for example, have practically transformed formerly dissociated groups into units which are equivalent, in many respects, to large industries."

62.8 PER CENT FURNACES ACTIVE

On Nov. 1 there were 203 furnaces in blast in the United States, 63.8 per cent of the 318 available. As of Oct. 1 there were 205 active, or 64.4 per cent.

GIRL SCOUTING IDEALS STRESS HOME MAKING

Leaders to Share in 'Joy and Happiness' Called For by National Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Leaders to share "the joy and happiness of Girl Scouting with the girls," were called for here by Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, national director, in her report to approximately 500 delegates attending the Scouts' National Convention.

"The laboratory period of scouting having been passed between 1918 and now," she said, "the time has come for a real push ahead. We are already making a contribution to the lives of nearly 200,000 girls. Our endeavor during the next five years, through projects of the development program, is to make Girl Scouting available for at least 500,000 girls."

Mrs. Rippin stressed the modern girl's ability as a homemaker. "It is a joy to paint up the kitchen in bright yellows, to make one's own room tasteful and harmonious," she said. "It is through activities such as these that we can develop imagination and fine feeling toward other human beings and discover in the most awkward and shy young person some spark of individuality, character and intelligence.

"The girls like home making, swimming, hiking, outdoor games and plays. Even a pan of unwashed dishes does not seem a chore when they wash them together in the open or in one of their little houses. We bring the spirit of play. Our aim is to get girls to form the right habits of thinking and acting."

The modern girl's faults, and they have been exaggerated, says Mrs. Rippin, "are the result of high spirits deprived of an outlet, of domestic instinct deprived of home-making facilities, or love of outdoors confined to city apartments."

Again referring to the need for more leaders, she asserted that there was no desire to increase the quantity of scouting work at the expense of its quality. Every leader added would have to be trained. Eleven national training centers provide instruction for volunteer leaders, attempting to meet what Mrs. Rippin described as the organization's greatest need.

What's good for growing boys?

Here are a few fitting suggestions:

Knitted suits for little lads, 3 to 8 years, $4.50 up.

4-piece suits of coat, vest, 2 pairs of knickers; sizes 8 to 18 years, $20 up.

For bigger boys, 17 to 20 years, 4-piece suits including coat, vest, knickers and longs or two pairs of longs if preferred, from $35.

Boys' Winter overcoats from $35 up; Junior sizes, $25 up.

For growing feet—
85 Percenter* shoes; quality all through, $5.

Some of our school boy specials are—$3.75 soft hats, $1.35 caps, $1.75 shirts.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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An Early American

Block Front CHEST of DRAWERS

In the recently acquired collection of Americana, formerly owned by Mrs. Mary W. Hoyt of Hingham, Massachusetts. Now on exhibition and sale at B. Altman and Company

This very interesting group of rare pieces is unusual from the standpoint of its varied types of design and rich historic background . . . A fruitful discovery and acquisition which offers an amazing source for the enrichment of private collections.

A few of the outstanding pieces are: Two block front chests, a bonnet top cherry chest on chest, a Willard mantel clock, a set of seven Chippendale mahogany chairs, a pair of andirons by Paul Revere, a chair and secretary from the Buckman House in Lexington.

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BURBERRY OVERCOAT

From Burberrys Ltd. London

THE BURBERRY OVERCOAT is the standby of smart men in all corners of the earth where protection is needed against wind and weather. Cut from the finest pure wool cloths and tailored by picked West End workmen, with the additional advantage of being waterproofed by Burberrys' process.

Models are single and double-breasted . . . raglans, boxes and box ulsters. Materials are fine fleeces and hard twists. All sizes for all men.

$85 TO $110

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WANAMAKER PLACE—NINTH STREET AT BROADWAY
NEW YORK

THIRD OF NATION SHOD IN SHOES OF NEW ENGLAND

Output in 1928 at Highest Peak Since 1923—Goods Valued at $700,000,000

New England is undergoing an economic readjustment through which its industry is working toward a new epoch of progress. The factors and portents of this change are discussed in six articles, of which the following is the fourth.

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

The song about "three little maids from school" gives no details concerning their footwear, but the probabilities are that one of them wore New England-made shoes.

Three longshoremen loading lumber at a Seattle pier; three brokers trading stocks on the New York Exchange—the probabilities are exactly the same, for New England makes one-third of the shoes which are produced in the United States.

Economists, who juggle decimal points and draw wavy lines on charts, examine the boot and shoe industry. The curve has gone up in New England. There was a time when this region produced more than one-third of the Nation's footwear. But other parts of the country have prospered.

The percentage has changed. Yet New England is producing far more shoes than it did in the days when practically the entire output of the country was centered in its northeast corner.

General Upward Tendency

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston keeps a chart of shoe production in New England. It shows one of the most even movements of any individual industry in the region. It is true that there has been something of a decline from the high mark reached in 1923 but the moving average from 1924 to the present time has shown a general upward tendency.

New England produces about 120,000,000 pairs of shoes a year. Estimates for 1929 add about 500,000 pairs to this figure which will raise the total to the highest mark since 1923 with the single exception of last year.

Back of these figures is an industry capitalized at more than $250,000,000, with 600 boot and shoe factories located in some 100 cities, not including the plants of allied character which more than double the number. Considering the entire leather and rubber industry as a unit, its production is valued at from $700,000,000 to $800,000,000 a year.

Shift in Distribution

An interesting shift has taken place in the distribution of the products within the New England shoe industry itself. The general classes of shoes are divided into three parts—one-third men's shoes, one-third women's shoes and the remainder in miscellaneous classifications. These are general for the country at large and five or six years ago prevailed in the New England industry.

But today, judging from the tendency in Massachusetts, which is the largest producer in the New England states, this region is making a greater percentage of women's shoes. At present more than half of the shoes turned out of Massachusetts factories are for women and only about one-quarter are for men, with the remaining one-quarter in the miscellaneous class.

The exact meaning of this figure puzzles many of the shoe men. They say that women, due to present styles, are wearing more shoes. But are the men wearing fewer? They think not. And yet, style seems to be the most generally accepted explanation—one which shows a definite trend in the New England shoe business.

Women Decide Styles

Manufacturers have discovered that "you can't sell a woman a patent leather center buckle model when she wants a brown suede oxford." So the New England Shoe and Leather Association urged its members to become stylists as well as leather workers, to determine what kind of shoes were going to be worn during a coming season, instead of waiting until unsold stocks wrote the story in red ink.

The industry has prospered from other modern methods than those of the stylist. One of the large shoe companies at one time was making 2500 varieties of shoes and wanted a way to reduce the number. They installed a system in retail stores for taking foot measurements. Half a million feet—more or less—were measured. The data was charted.

The company found that many of their sizes were being made for "non-existent" feet, which never came near the retail stores. They reduced their varieties and sizes to about 100, and thus were enabled to cut their prices by about one-third.

Retail Chains Established

The New England boot and shoe industry has also met the changes in the distribution system, an element of flux in the industry which has far from been reduced to any static basis. One of the most important changes in the shoe business has been the increase in hand-to-mouth buying.

Some of the larger companies have met this by establishing their own retail chains. In cases where these do not consume their entire lines of products there has been a tendency to market the remainder through jobbers instead of by direct retail-store salesmen.

One company has met the hand-to-mouth situation by the establishment of a special "in stock" department. It has made an exhaustive study of market conditions and is able to forecast the probable demand for certain styles. These are made up in advance, instead of waiting to manufacture on order. The company's experience is that it has been able to fill practically all orders within 12 hours.

Utilization of Waste

Other factories in the leather and rubber field have made similar use of modern methods, contributing to the general high level at which the industry has been maintained. A tanning concern which manufactures leather belting has developed a series of side lines to utilize waste.

They studied the harness industry as a possible outlet, but because of the use of motorcars it offered no solution. They continued the study and someone got the idea of dog-collars. The result was that the company gave employment to approximately 100 skilled leather stitchers who had been forced out of employment by the decline in the harness trade.

A manufacturer of leather pocket novelties once made 2500 separate articles. The manufacturer studied his demand and reduced the number of products to six. But to build up the quality of these six items, experiments costing thousands of dollars were carried on over a period of several months, touching every phase from raw material to design and advertising. His profit accounts prove that it paid.

Shoes Climb the Production Ladder

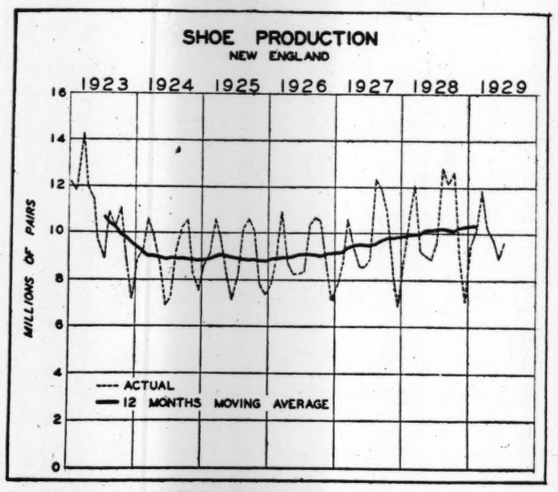

Chart Prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. The Dotted Line Shows the Production of Shoes in Millions of Pairs, While the Solid Line Shows the General Trend Upon an Annual Basis.

The Listener Speaks

THIS seems to be an auspicious week for radio listeners. First there was the Philadelphia Orchestra concert on Sunday evening, then the opening celebration of the Chicago Civic Opera House on Monday night, and then the première of the "Westinghouse Salute" on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m., through the WJZ chain.

In spite of advance rhapsodizing by the publicity experts this new feature turned out to be something really worth while. Living down its reputation of being "the most expensive program ever put on the air," it turned out to be something very near the ideal type of radio entertainment.

Everything was subordinated to the main effect. There were 20 New York stage players, many of them of some renown—yet no names were mentioned. Their good work sufficiently established their standing. The music was provided by 50 players and 40 singers under the direction of Cesare Sodero, and its excellence was also allowed to pass without comment.

The announcer was absent except for the brief identification of the period and the introduction of Pedro de Cordoba, whose voice linked the different elements of the presentation into a unified whole. There was no advertising matter whatever. The name of the hour was simply mentioned at the beginning and the end.

The "Salute" is directed to the different industries which contribute to our present security and prosperity. This first program was devoted to Steel. Mr. Sodero had worked out a special score based on compositions by Wagner, Mendelssohn, Edward German and others which pictured the first melting of iron ore in the mountains, the development of steel along the lines of peace and war and finally its present position as the backbone of industry. While the music flowed from one mood to another Mr. de Cordoba indicated its significance in a few carefully chosen words.

Steel, he said, was for centuries mainly associated with battle, the Siegfried motif had just flashed like the blade of a sword through the "Magic Fire Music." But now it had come into its own in the works of peace. It was doing its part in every sphere of endeavor. The hairspring of a watch was made of steel and so was every great bridge and ship.

The outstanding feature of the music was the use of the 40 voices singing without words in conjunction with the orchestra. Some very impressive effects were produced by Mr. Sodero's direction of this flexible added element.

To an accompaniment of music which expressed all the emotions associated with the events depicted, two brief dramatic sketches were introduced. The first dealt with the overthrow of King Henry of France in 1559 by an unknown black knight in the tilting yards of Paris. The sound of the chargers rushing together, the snap of the spears and the clash of falling armor, followed by a significant silence, were well done. The second sketch had to do with a pair of travelers trapped by an earthquake in a foreign hotel. Its steel structure held it safely intact.

With heavy advertising matter closing in like the shades of night upon the best hours of each evening, the advent of such a program as this at such a convenient hour is doubly encouraging.

D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 12

Premiere

"Songs of the Season" (WEAF Chain). Women's octet; Robert Simmons, tenor soloist; and orchestra directed by William Parry. 8 p. m.

Stage and Screen

Vaudeville Artists (RKO—WEAF Chain transcontinental). 10:30 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Kitty McLaughlin, soprano; Thomas Murtha, tenor (Libby—WJZ Chain transcontinental). The first of three Irish programs on this evening. Mme. Steffy Goldner, harpist, and only woman member of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, will accompany Miss McLaughlin. Josef Pasternack conducts the orchestra. 8:30 p. m.

Thomas McCarron, tenor; Louis Bennett, soprano; David Mendoza, conductor (Fada—CBS). Mr. McCarron, budding McCormack, and discovery of David Mendoza, who characterizes him as a "real Irish tenor," is employed in the Fada plant and less than a week ago would scarcely have dreamed that he would face an audience of millions 10 p. m.

Duofold Family (Parker—NBC Pacific). Irish program by soloists, vocal trio and orchestra. 9 p. m.

Spotlight Review (NBC Pacific). Players, singers and instrumentalists. 10 p. m

Orchestral

Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS). 4 p. m.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Predominance of Russian and French composers. 6 p. m.

Dinner Symphony Concert (CBS Chain only). Grand opera, light opera and concert selections. Entire ballet suite from "Faust" is programmed. 6:30 p. m.

"Liners" (Savannah—WJZ, WBZ). The strains of classic waltzes, national dances and fox trot rhythms. 6:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). A classic of religious theme closes the program. 11 p. m.

Hotel St. Francis Salon Orchestra (KGO). Feature—Saenger's "Scotch Pastorale." 4:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

"Highlanders" (Jeddo—WJZ Chain). Two solos by Milton Cross, tenor-announcer. Dance program directed by Paul Van Loan. 7 p. m.

Male trio; trumpet soloist; orchestra (Prophylactic—WEAF Chain). A Bert Williams favorite, "I Ain't Got Nobody," by the trio; Gershwin's "Sweet and Low Down," on a trumpet, and some favorite rhythms by the orchestra. 8:30 p. m.

"Eskimos" (Clicquot — WEAF Chain transcontinental). Sparkling musical humor plus Mr. Reser and his well-known banjo. 10 p. m.

"Ollomaties" (Williams—WJZ Chain). Musical comedy and sound picture selections by dance orchestra directed by Josef Koestner with Fred Waldner, tenor soloist. 10 p. m.

Frances White; Eddie Gale; Paul Sisters; Phil Spitalny, director (Freed—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Miss White, petite, sleek-haired vaudevillian, sings her well-known "Monkey in the Zoo" number. 10:30 p. m.

Hal Kemp's Manger Orchestra (WEAF Chain). One hour. 12 p. m.

Walter Beban's Musketeers (NBC Pacific). One hour. 11 p. m.

Characteristic

"Around the Samovar" (CBS). Russian musicale with Elena Kazanova, violinist; Zinaida Nicolina, soprano; Eli Spivak, baritone; and Peter Biljo's Balalaika Orchestra. 11 p. m.

Band Music

Edwin Franko Goldman's Band (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). "Hymn to the Sun" (not Rimsky-Korsakoff), built on authentic Inca Indian themes, features a program of marches and operatic excerpts. 8 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

"Show Folks" (CBS). The hardships which were the common lot of troupers 10 and 20 years ago. 6 p. m.

Indian Legend; Carborundum Band (Carborundum—CBS). The Indian legend centering about the rather prosaic Indian dish of corn and beans, commonly called "succotash." Medley of national airs features the band's program. 7 p. m.

"Gateman Bill" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). A humorous but forceful warning about crossings protected by gates, in the "Universal Safety" series. 7:15 p. m.

Aviation Talk

William B. Stout (WEAF Chain). Designer of the metal airplanes which bear his name and president of the company which is a unit of the Ford Motor Company on the technical details of airship construction. "Roads of the Sky" period. 7 p. m.

SHIPBUILDERS MAY LOSE WORK DUE TO SHEARER

Hoover Considers Denying Cruiser Contracts to Offending Firms

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover, it is authoritatively learned, has under consideration the denying of future cruiser contracts to the three shipbuilding corporations which employed William B. Shearer as their agent at the unsuccessful Geneva naval conference. The President is reported to be withholding final decision until he has definitely ascertained the shipbuilding companies' behavior in regard to the London conference and the agreement on armament it is hoped will result from it.

The three companies are the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company and the New York Shipbuilding Company.

It was pointed out that contrary to the general impression the cruiser act does not require that building contracts must be divided between private and government-owned yards. The President, it was asserted, has full authority to turn the construction of all the cruisers over to the government plants.

It was said in some quarters that the Administration is strongly inclined toward the Government building its own naval craft as a matter of economy. The government-owned yards, it was asserted, could build cruisers at an appreciably lower cost than the private companies demand. The difference in cost was shown in the contracts for five such vessels that were awarded in July. The contract with the Bethlehem Corporation was for $10,753,000, and that with the New York Shipbuilding Company was for $10,903,200. The other three contracts went to Government yards as follows: Puget Sound Navy Yard, $8,893,000; New York Navy Yard, $10,508,000, and Philadelphia Navy Yard, $10,285,000.

Completion of these last three contracts was suspended by President Hoover at the same time that Premier MacDonald announced the suspension of British cruiser and submarine construction. Work on these three vessels is to be resumed in the near future, probably immediately after the forthcoming London naval conference. Contracts to the two private yards could not under the circumstances be suspended without breach of contract.

Organized labor favors construction of naval vessels in government yards because of the more favorable conditions which they offer to union workers. They also are allowed to organize the workers in the government plants. It was mainly upon the insistence of union labor that the Senate inserted an amendment in the 15 cruiser bill requiring that at least one-half of the vessels be built in government yards.

Half a billion dollars of investments which the Government has made in its yards is being left unproductive, according to N. P. Alifas, president of District 44 of the International Association of Machinists. They should be used, particularly as it costs the Government less to build ships, he said.

According to naval officials, the three shipbuilding companies involved in the Shearer matter are the only firms with yards at present equipped to build large warcraft.

CHILEAN AMBASSADOR RESIGNS POST IN PERU

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Emiliano Figueroa-Larrain has resigned as Chilean Ambassador to Peru. Congress is expected to confirm the appointment of Conrado Rios-Gallardo, former Foreign Minister, within a short time.

Señor Figueroa-Larrain has been named president of the Banco Central. Because of his long public career, which included a term as President of Chile, he was appointed first Chilean Ambassador to Peru when diplomatic relations were resumed between the two countries after a 48-year break.

Talkies Turn Silent When Censors Decree

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—There are moments when silence is golden even in the talking film, Chicago's Moving Picture Censor board has found. Charged with the new task of keeping watch over the words of film actors as well as their actions, the censors have found it necessary to require cuts in speech at times even when the visible part of the film is above reproach.

This explains some sudden silences in the picture theaters. The operator is required to "fade out" the sound for a certain stretch of speech, catching up with the film when the talk is proper again.

Exhibitors of motion pictures protested censorship of talkies here but the legal department of the city held that they were included in the ordinance which requires the police department to exclude undesirable features from films.

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VAST WEALTH LIES UNTOUCHED WITHIN BRAZIL

Great South American Republic Rapidly Becoming an Industrial Nation

In view of a wide and growing interest in the progress and potentialities of South and Central America, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents a series of articles, appearing Thursdays since Oct. 17, on "Latin America: Its Culture and Contrasts." This, the fourth article of the series, is the second of two on Brazil.

By W. L. SCHURZ
Former Commercial Attaché of American Embassy in Brazil

Early in the year 1500 the Portuguese Admiral, Pedro Alvares Cabral, was sailing down the west coast of Africa with a fleet bound for the East Indies by the new route that Vasco da Gama had opened. Changing his course to secure more favorable winds, he turned to the westward and discovered Brazil.

Cabral took possession of the new land—or island, as he supposed—in the name of his king and continued on his way to India and the Spice Isles.

For a time the Portuguese crown gave little attention to its new acquisition in the Americas. The land yielded only dyewood, instead of the spices that came from the glamorous East. It was indeed from the dyewood that the new land obtained its name.

Gradually, however, the Portuguese explored the long coast of what they soon found to be part of a continent, established a few settlements, and began to realize the value of their vast possession. At one time the Government of Portugal decided to leave its settlement to private initiative, and assigned wide strips to a number of prominent men. These grants or capitanias were to extend as far inland as the grantee could effectually explore and settle. The towns of Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos or Sao Vicente were important centers of colonization and expansion during this period.

Sao Paulo soon became the nucleus for the penetration of the vast hinterland west to the Paraguay River and northwest into the jungle country about the great Amazon tributaries. Bands of daring and ruthless men pushed out from Sao Paulo across the great plateau, enslaving the Indians as they went and laying the foundations of small settlements. One of them, Antonio Raposo, traversed the enormous breadth of Brazil, crossed the Andes to the Pacific, and returned years afterward by the Amazon and the Atlantic to the place that had long forgotten him. Another adventurer, Bartolomeu Bueno de Silva, tricked the Indians of Goyaz into disclosing the source of their gold ornaments by burning some alcohol before them and threatening to set fire to all their rivers if they refused their secret.

Early Gold Rush

Gold was discovered in the highland region that was to be named "Minas Geraes," or "General Mines," and for a time men turned their heads and hands to following its dazzling lure, while they neglected the more prosaic and salutary development of agriculture. However, in the north sugar early became the staple crop. Thousands of negro slaves were brought across from Africa to work in the cane fields.

When Napoleon's armies occupied Lisbon, the Portuguese Court—King, Queen and courtiers—moved overseas to Brazil. A few years later—in 1822—Brazil became an independent Empire under a prince of the royal house of Portugal. In 1889 the Empire finally gave way to the Republic.

The United States of Brazil is a federal republic, like the United States. The central government has not encroached on the rights of the states as it has in Mexico and Argentina, which are also federal republics. On the other hand, the two powerful states of Sao Paulo and Minas influence strongly the policy of the federal administration, and their "Presidents" are veritable rulers. Sao Paulo even has a strong army of its own.

Though the Brazilian Nation has had only 40 years of experience in the practice of democracy, it has made good progress. Widespread illiteracy has been a serious handicap, but that condition is being changed. Militarism was another obstacle, but the civilian element has finally asserted its supremacy. There have been a few revolutions and some less serious political disorders, but the public is becoming increasingly intolerant of such disturbances. The country goes ahead regardless of the shortcomings of its governments and the ambitions of adventurers. Contrary to the experience of the Argentine, radicalism has made little headway in Brazil.

Friendly With U. S. A.

The national Constitution provides for the removal of the capital from Rio to a site reserved for the purpose on the plateau of Goyaz, far from the coast. This would remove the government from the turmoil of the metropolis, but the project has never found sufficient favor or funds to put it into effect.

With few nations have the relations of the United States been so consistently friendly as with Brazil. Whatever occasions for difference may have existed have been settled by an appeal to peaceful negotiation in the beginning. This traditional friendship has been strengthened by a highly advantageous commercial interchange. The United States has been fortunate in being represented in Rio by the same Ambassador for the past 17 years, in the person of Edwin V. Morgan, who has made himself and his country highly acceptable in the official circles of Brazil. One finds in Brazil little of the criticism of our policy in the Caribbean area that is chronic in some of the Spanish-speaking countries of South America.

Brazil's strongest cultural affinities are with France. All too few Brazilians travel to the United States, and those who come do so for a very practical purpose. When they travel for travel's sake they go to Europe, above all to Paris, that mecca of Latin Americans. All educated Brazilians speak excellent French and more French than Portuguese books are read. Every year there is at least one run of French plays in the fine Municipal Opera at Rio and there are frequent visits and lectures by French savants.

Cotton Resources

A visit to the commercial museums of Rio or Sao Paulo or Pará will convince the traveler of the tremendous diversity of the resources of this colossus of the South and of its possibilities of future development. Cotton, like sugar, is grown in all the 20 states of Brazil. The long-staple cotton of the dry Ceará country is of the same high quality as the famous cotton of the Nile Valley. Before the World War rice was imported into Brazil, now she grows hundreds of thousands of tons a year. Only the Gold Coast of Africa exceeds the cacao production of the State of Bahia. In corn, Brazil is second only to the United States.

In few lands is there such a variety of fruits as in Brazil. From Rio large quantities of oranges, packed as in California, are exported to the Argentine market. At Santos the same ships load thousands of bunches of bananas for the same destination. One sees everywhere century-old mango trees burdened with their yellow or rose fruit and the mushroom-like mamao tree with its heavy fruit as large as melons. There are other luscious fruits that are not even a name to the outside world.

Brazil was the original home of the rubber trees of commerce, but the wild rubber of the Amazon Valley is only a small factor today in the world industry, in comparison with the cultivated rubber of the plantations of Malaysia and Sumatra.

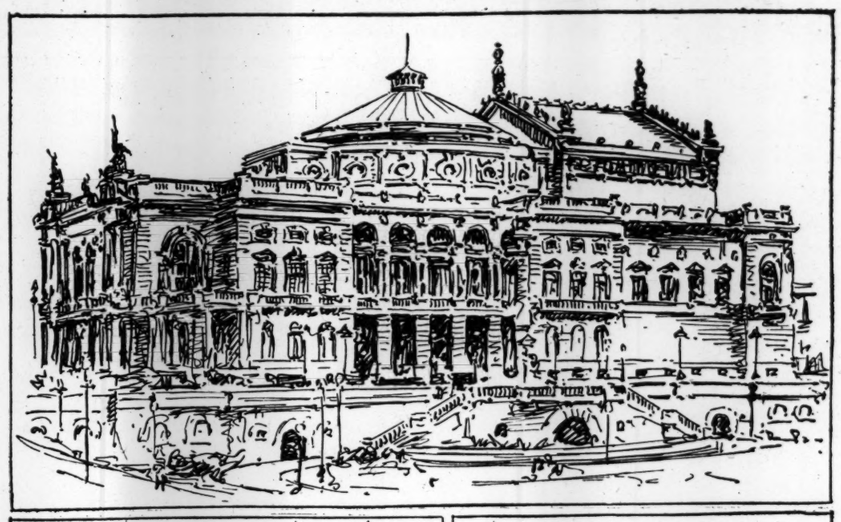
Though no longer famous for its mines, as during colonial times, Brazil has large mineral resources that could be utilized to a greater extent. The gold mine of Morro Velho, now over 1½ miles deep, and the world's deepest mine, is still producing, but most of the other districts that were once the center of a real bonanza in the State of Minas have long since been abandoned. However, Brazil still ranks second to South Africa as a producer of diamonds, though by no means second in the quality of its stones.

Nation Self-Sufficient

Since the World War Brazil has become an important manufacturing nation, and Sao Paulo is now the foremost industrial city in Latin America. The largest industries are devoted to the manufacture of textiles—cotton, woolen, and silk. The State of Sao Paulo alone is now producing over 600,000 pounds of cocoons a year as the basis of its silk industry, and silk garments for women are being made that would rival those of Paris. The Nation is now producing not only nearly all it wears from head to feet, but has become self-sufficient in many other lines, including furniture.

He who would see this little-known land of superlatives should visit it during the southern winter or spring. He has a choice of 11 comfortable steamers out of New York and the assurance of one of the smoothest ocean voyages in all the seas. His first sight of Rio and its incomparable harbor will be one of the great moments of his life, and with every day its interest and fascination for him will grow.

Art and Industry Thrive Within Brazil's Vast Territory



Imposing Edifice at the Top Is the Municipal Theater at Sao Paulo, Foremost Industrial City in Latin America. Lower Left Is a Familiar Scene in the Sugar Cane Fields, Staple Industry Since the Earliest Days of the Colony, While the Three Workers at the Right Are Busy Cutting Rubber Prior to Grading and Shipping.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Vernon D. Marsh, St. Paul, Minn., U. S. S.
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Miss Ethnie C. Money, London, England.
Miss Frances M. Hutchings, London, England.
Mrs. Josephine Smith Little, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Kathryn M. Scott, Deer Isle, Me.
Mrs. Nellie S. Johnston, Brighton, Mass.
Ruth Hardebeck, Des Moines, Ia.
Mrs. Mary A. Anderson, New York City.
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Madge V. Small, Stonington, Me.
Mrs. Catherine McGran, Montreal, P. Q., Can.
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Miss Gertrude E. Phipps, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. S. A. Donovan, Wollaston, Mass.
Mrs. Mary E. Henison, Lorain, O.
Mrs. Edna Lown White, Burlingame, Calif.
H. P. Vollmer, Burlingame, Calif.
E. B. White, Burlingame, Calif.

WOMEN TO SCAN TARIFF'S EFFECT ON HOME COSTS

American Council Cautious on Calling for Complete 'Economic Disarmament'

By MARJORIE SHULER
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—An intensive study of the tariff bill now pending in Congress and possible co-operation in an international campaign to do away with all tariffs are two projects before the National Council of Women at its biennial meeting here.

Representatives of 25 organizations of women in the United States making up the membership of the council are ready to pledge themselves to look into the proposed rates and their relation to the cost of foods which go into the American market basket, but whether they will join with representatives of other countries at the quinquennial meeting of the international council next May in Vienna for a general "economic disarmament" is a question to which the women desire to give further study.

The proposal for abolition of tariffs will come before the delegates at the international meeting, with the approval of the international executive committee, and will be based, according to information received from the United States branch, on the theory that "progressive international economical disarmament, that is, the gradual removal or reduction of tariff barriers by nations, and all prohibitions or discriminations, would steadily increase international trade and intercourse, and is essential for the peace and prosperity of the world."

The American delegation probably will support at this meeting another proposal along the same line for the removal of customs duties on educational films designed to facilitate the circulation of such films as will promote international understanding.

Tariff was the subject of major interest at the international dinner which was a feature of the convention, Franklin W. Ford (R.), Representative from New Jersey, declaring that a tariff is necessary to preserve a high standard of living, and Philip Le Boutillier of the National Merchants' Retail Association, asserting that prohibitory duties today result from following out-worn methods in tariff making.

Women were urged to study international affairs by Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan and Edward C. Lindeman. Madame Laura Dreyfus-Barney of Paris of the International Council's peace committee and Dr. H. E. Barnard of the White House Conference on Child Welfare, also spoke.

A controversy over the co-operation of club women with the motion picture industry developed after the motion picture luncheon at which Don C. Seitz charged members of the industry with being concerned chiefly with profits, and declared that the committees of supervision on which representatives of the public serve are mere "camouflage." He advised the women to withdraw from these committees and leave regulation of the motion picture industry to the police. Some of the women agreed with Mr. Seitz and others defended the usefulness of committees of co-operation.

'JAZZ MOVIES' OF COLLEGES DRAW PROTEST

Producers Are Requested to Make Photoplays More Accurate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Certain objectionable features in connection with motion pictures dealing with college life have been brought to the attention of Will H. Hays by the Leazer Literary Society of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

A letter to Mr. Hays signed by E. P. Bass, president of the society, and by Edwin H. Paget, associate professor of speech in the college faculty and faculty adviser, contends that such films do great injustice to college students.

The objectionable features which it specifies, include:

"That athletics are usually falsely made to occupy about 80 per cent of the students' time.

"That most of the athletic contests are ridiculously inaccurate, since the football captain is rarely ever kidnaped the night before the game; since most touchdowns are not made in the last minute of play; and since most universities have an elaborate coaching staff in addition to the sole coach shown in motion pictures.

"That almost invariably students are falsely shown to have an excessive interest in members of the opposite sex, and that their conduct as pictured would normally lead to expulsion from school.

"That the wide-awake and mentally vigorous college leader, whether man or woman, is rarely the type portrayed by our leading motion picture stars.

"That the many brilliant thinkers and teachers found on the faculties of American college are often grossly misrepresented by the comic 'college professor.'"

"We recommend," the letter concludes, "that since the youth of the Nation imitates the speech of the college talking picture, the various producers co-operate with the National Association of Teachers of Speech in achieving admirable speech standards."

Gladiolus Suited to New England

The extent to which the gladiolus has taken hold of the imagination and cultural industry of New Englanders in the last few years, was explained last night at the tenth annual meeting of the New England Gladiolus Society in Horticultural Hall.

David Tyndall of Brockton, Mass., was elected president; vice-presidents are Bancroft Winsor of New Bedford and Louis Rowe of Seabrook, N. H.; the secretary-treasurer is Clark W. Brown.

It was brought out that the gladiolus is a most logical flower for extensive New England culture, since the climate and other conditions are ideal not only for the casual growing by amateurs, but the highly skilled experiments of fanciers, hybridizers, and commercial dealers.

William N. Craig of Weymouth described visits he made during the summer to important competitive flower shows in the British Isles.

CUBA SEEKING MARKET FOR TRADE ALCOHOL

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Many important measures, including the alcohol protection law and a bill providing for pensions for retired civil service workers, are before the fall session of Congress.

The alcohol bill, sponsored by Dr. Vasquez Bello, president of the Senate, provides for gradual substitution of alcohol for gasoline in internal combustion engines to provide a better market for commercial alcohol, a by-product of the many sugar centrals operating in Cuba.

Who Are to Wear Long Dresses? Is Query Moving Feminine World

'Long Skirts vs. Short Skirts' Is Subject of Discussion at Street Corners—'Scorn,' 'Disbelief,' 'Ridicule,' 'Curiosty' Are Various Emotions Aroused

By JANET MABIE

"Who is going to buy dresses with long skirts?"

Now that the autumn season is at the full, it is possible to stand upon almost any corner at almost any hour and hear someone ask that question; the tones in which it is asked range from polite curiosity to ridicule and scorn and total disbelief. The buyers in department stores and the proprietors of dressmaking shops might be expected to know, if anyone really can, and it is true they have opinions, though the bulk of the opinions cannot yet be said to put them quite in the class of the knowing. However, let us see.

To begin with there is Paris. With fashion there is always Paris to begin with. A reason of tradition rather than of entirely supported fact, for it is true that, in late years, the designers and originators of New York and Chicago and Boston have turned out clothes that owed very little indeed to Paris. However, since it seems certain that the first outcries of "Long Skirts" were heard in Paris, let us start with Paris.

Paris said "long skirts" and Paris is accustomed to having the whole world follow its recommendations. But that is the curious thing about the "long skirts" cry. A hitherto docile world has shown obstinacy and Paris, being surprised, has produced more and more clothes with long skirts and still the United States regards as nearly outlandish the length of street dresses found on the Paris streets in the daytime. With evening dresses that is different. But that goes back several years to the robe de style which showed women they could also wear evening clothes of laces and chiffons and marquissettes at ankle or toe length and not only look, but feel well.

However, Paris said long skirts for day time wear. It said it with models, and the models appeared in New York and Boston and Chicago and what have women done. It is necessary to report that, for the most part, they have stood back and looked and looked, with smiles and failed, for the most part also, to buy. The buyers are nonplussed; the designers are put off their stride. And the subject of the length of clothes to be worn with fashion is in a very curious state indeed.

Listening to the casual talk of the more interested among women who buy clothes, and to the people who sell them, it seems fair to reach several conclusions.

First, at no time, this season or in any other season, will women wear clothes on the street very much below four inches below the knee. Most women who have the slightest knowledge of what Neysa McMein means when she says "design" know better than to invite the disastrous effect of a line nearer the ankle than that for wear on the street. Sports and town clothes are longer; there is no getting away from that, but they are not, nor will they be, what can only be called offensively long, either mocking the line of "true design" or amending the efforts of street cleaners.

For evening, well there seems no dissension about all the length in the world for laces and chiffons and even velvets. Long skirts, that sweep floors, in these materials, have an unconquerable grace, and few would wish for a return to the evening mode which allowed skirts to the knees.

Apart from the direct effect on merchandising the reaction of women to this Paris outcry of "Long Skirts," as it applies to street wear, is very interesting indeed, for it shows what had hitherto been in a little doubt, namely, that women cannot be pushed too far by clothes designers. And that, in itself, is a sufficient triumph for the year of fashion, 1929-30.

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All charge purchases made during November may be paid with the December bill rendered January 1

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STANFORD MAY UPSET LEADER

Faces California Soon in the P. C. Conference Football Race

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
California	2	0	0	1.000
Southern California	4	0	1	.800
Stanford	3	0	1	.750
Oregon	3	0	1	.750
Washington State	2	0	1	.667
Idaho	1	0	2	.333
Oregon State	1	0	3	.250
Montana	0	1	1	.000
Washington	0	1	3	.000
U. C. L. A.	0	0	3	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—Following University of California's surprise victory over University of Southern California at Los Angeles last Saturday, an upset that saved the closing half of the Pacific Coast Conference gridiron race from being a one team show, the Stanford University-University of Washington encounter at Seattle Saturday comes back into the major game class. California alone remains unbeaten in the coast group. The Golden Bear achievement introduces the possibility of a three-way division of honors this year. Stanford is the team to finish the scrambling. The Cardinal chance will come when it faces California two weeks hence.

State University of Montana, California's opponent at Berkeley, Saturday, offers no serious threat to the Golden Bear title aspirations, but if California expects Montana to be a setup it may be surprised. The Grizzlies, possessing a strong line and plenty of determination after two week's rest, will offer sufficient opposition to enable the Conference to get a closer line on this Golden Bear team.

Rivaling the Stanford-Washington game for Northwest attention but lacking championship significance is the traditional State College of Washington-University of Idaho game at Pullman Saturday. This contest is the thirty-second meeting of football teams of the two institutions, making it one of the oldest gridiron rivalries of the West.

U. S. C. vs Nevada

Southern California, its hopes for national honors crushed, will welcome an easy game such as the University of Nevada contest at Los Angeles promises to be. Three of the 10 Conference teams, Oregon, Oregon State and U. C. L. A., are idle Saturday.

Washington has been a disappointment this season, losing its five Conference games. Washington showed improved form in its 73-to-0 victory over College of Puget Sound last Friday. This game, in passing, was the first night football game ever played in the northwest and attracted 20,000 people, most of them coming to see what a night game would be like. Puget Sound held the Huskies fairly well until Merle Hufford '32, entered the game. His leadership, plus Washington's long string of high calibre reserves, enabled the Huskies to score at will during the last two periods.

Stanford cheered at prospects of getting a third of the title, must hurdle the Huskies and then down California for this third share. Certainly this is a hard assignment for the little reward, but it is the best the knotty situation offers.

Earlier in the season, Southern California ran over Washington, 48 to 0, stopped Hufford and advanced S. R. Saunders '30, quarter, as the star of the game. Then Southern California and Stanford played a fairly even game so far as first downs and scrimmage yardage are concerned. By this comparison Stanford ought to defeat Washington Saturday.

May Rest Case on Aerial Play

Washington may rest its case on aerial play and the plunging of Hufford. Southern California showed that Stanford is not too well defended against an air game, a department in which Washington scores touchdowns. Hufford is a good passer and John Geehan '30, quarterback, L. A. Westerweller '31, and W. J. Snyder '30, ends, can catch them.

Stanford has power, plenty of it, and has taken but one defeat, the 7-to-0 loss to Southern California. While Coach Warner and most of the regulars followed progress of the California-Southern California game last Saturday, the Cardinal third string ran wild over California Tech, winning 39 to 0.

The Trojans were surprised by the Golden Bears. It was a case of too much Ben Lom '30. The plunging Lom gained 160 yards the 19 times he took the ball, an average of 8½ yards per try. Lom's greatest runs were off punt formation. Eighty-five yards of his total came in one lump, a dash around end to a touchdown. R. W. Gill '32, fullback, ranked second to Lom with E. H. Griffiths '32, halfback, and L. G. Eisan '30, quarterback, not far behind. Gill scored California's other touchdown. California gained two of its 15 points on a safety for which Capt. R. M. Reigels '30, center, was responsible. Reigels broke through to block the punt of Ernest Pinckert '32, Trojan half.

Trojans Show Line Power

Southern California dominated the scene during the third quarter, D. C. Moses '31, fullback, scoring the lone Trojan marker. For the vanquished Southern California eleven S. R. Saunders '30, was the main ground gainer. The Trojans showed superior line-driving power, carrying the ball 273 yards to California's 207.

If Washington State repeats against Idaho Saturday the power that defeated Oregon State, 9 to 0, at Portland, last week-end, the Vandals are due for a setback. With C. A. Ellingsen '31, halfback; E. G. Schwartz '30, fullback, and A. M. Buckley '30, quarterback, alternating, the Cougars unfurled a driving attack that carried them very near to leadership in the northern division. Although superior in line smashing, the Cougars scored on a forward pass and a place kick, the first successful field goal in the Conference this year. John Hurley '31, end, took a long pass over the center of the line from Ellingsen and ran 10 yards to a touchdown. Buckley missed the try for point, but made up for it by scoring a field goal.

The defeat by Washington State hurts Oregon State's ranking in the percentage column and eliminates the Orangemen from north division honors, but Coach P. J. Schissler's team deserves praise as a finely coached eleven.

Oregon State carried the ball deep into Washington State territory several times. Washington State, however, displayed too tight a forward pass defense and intercepted them at opportune times. The Orange eleven advanced its trio of outstanding performers, C. A. Metten '30, halfback; Brice Nosler '32, quarterback; and H. T. Hughes '31, also a halfback.

Although the Vandals have had two weeks' rest they face Washington State minus two key regulars, W. J. Price '30, end, and F. W. Wilkie '32, fullback. Wilkie is Idaho's best driving back. Coach L. B. Calland has been building a fine aerial attack for the Cougars, but after seeing what Washington State did to Oregon State passes—and Oregon State has better forward passers than Idaho—he is likely to return to off-tackle thrusts.

Oregon, led by the spectacular J. W. Kitzmiller '31, fullback, overwhelmed U. C. L. A. Saturday at Eugene, the final score being 27 to 0. This was the third Conference defeat for U. C. L. A. Oregon still leads Northern teams in percentage and is tied with Stanford, three won and one lost.

A Pacific Coast Leader

CAPT. D. C. MASON '31
University of Oregon Football Team

SIDELINES

THOSE persons who were privileged to see A. J. Booth Jr. '32, the star Yale varsity back, play on the Yale freshman team last fall are not at all surprised over his playing with the varsity. Booth was a quarterback of the Eli 1932 team and he was easily its star. The fact that the Harvard freshmen won from the Yale freshmen last fall leads some of the Crimson followers to believe that the Crimson varsity will be able to stop Booth as well as the freshmen did.

The Harvard and Princeton football teams have hardly come up to expectations to date, but they still have a chance to close their seasons with complete satisfaction to their followers by defeating Yale. It will take better football than either has yet shown, however, to overcome the Blue team that M. A. Stevens and Adam Walsh are grooming down at New Haven.

It isn't very often that the punter of a ball recovers it, as was the case with W. B. Wood Jr. '32, Harvard, in the game against Florida. He punted, and when the Florida man fumbled, the Harvard quarterback fell on the ball.

In the victory over Princeton, Prof. A. A. Stagg proved anew that he has not lost the art of developing players at University of Chicago. A backfield composed of four boys who had never played high school or preparatory school football produced a touchdown for the Maroons against the Tigers. They were Paul Stagg '32, quarterback; Erret I. Van Nice '31, halfback; B. J. Wattenberg '30, halfback, and H. J. Bluhm '30, fullback. All except Van Nice are usually rated as substitutes. Two new ends, T. E. Cowley '31 and Bernard Wien '32 smashed the Princeton running game until they abandoned it.

Head Coach W. W. Roper has made one of the most drastic shifts in the Princeton varsity lineup that he has made in some time by transferring S. H. Levine '30 from guard to fullback. It is evident that the Tiger coach is trying to develop more power to his attack. In the five games played to date the Orange and Black has scored only 46 points, while 54 have been scored against it. It is seldom that Princeton gets to the second week of November with more points scored against than for it.

TALLMAN ADVANCES TO THE SEMIFINALS

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—David N. Tallman of Minneapolis, former senior western golf champion and medalist in the twenty-fifth annual autumn golf tournament of the Pinehurst Country Club, advanced to the semifinals by defeating William Alexander of Glencoe, Ill., member of the Skokie Country Club, 3 and 2, in the first round of match play.

Edmond A. Guggenheim of Lido Country Club, L. I., won his match against W. C. Banta, of Ridgewood, N. J., 8 and 7. In the lower bracket E. L. Scofield of New York vanquished Merritt N. Lord, of Jackson Heights, L. I., 6 and 4, and R. J. Breed of Danvers, Mass., ousted H. G. Frost, of Cincinnati, 6 and 5.

Pacific Coast Scores

STANFORD		OREGON STATE	
45-W. C. Army	0	37-Willamette.	6
6-Olympic C..	0	19-Calif. Aggies	0
33-Oregon	7	7-So. Calif....	21
57-U. C. L. A...	0	71-Columbia ...	7
40-Oregon St. ..	7	7-Stanford ...	40
0-So. California	7	27-Idaho	0
39-Calif. Tech..	0	0-Wash. St...	9
220	21	168	83
SO. CALIFORNIA		CALIFORNIA	
76-U. C. L. A..	0	27-Santa Clara	6
21-Oregon St...	7	0-St. Mary's..	0
48-Washington.	0	14-Wash. State	0
64-Occidental..	0	12-Pennsylvania	7
7-Stanford ..	0	21-Olympic C..	13
7-California...	15	15-So. Calif ..	7
223	22	89	39
U. C. L. A.		OREGON	
0-S. California	76	58-Pacific	0
56-Fresno	6	7-Stanford ...	33
0-Stanford ...	57	34-Willamette .	0
31-Calif. Tech.	0	34-Idaho	7
20-Pomona	0	14-Washington	0
0-Oregon	27	27-U. C. L. A..	0
107	166	174	40
WASH. STATE		IDAHO	
48-Col. of Idaho	0	39-Montana St.	6
36-Mt.St.Charles	0	41-Whitman....	7
0-California ..	14	19-Montana ..	0
20-Washington.	13	7-Oregon	34
56-Whitman ..	6	0-Oregon St..	27
9-Oregon St...	0		
169	33	106	74
MONTANA		WASHINGTON	
18-Anaconda M.	2	47-Whitman...	0
18-Mt.St.Charles	0	6-Montana....	6
6-Washington.	6	0-So. Calif....	48
0-Idaho	19	13-Wash. St...	20
47-Int. Mountain	0	0-Oregon	14
21-Mont. Col...	14		
110	41	66	88

NEWARK CLUB GETS WINDLE

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Newark Baseball Club of the International League has announced the outright purchase from Pittsburgh of the National League of Willis B. Windle, first baseman. The purchase price was not announced. Windle was farmed out by the Pirates last year to Omaha of the Western League.

NEW YORK A. C. UNDEFEATED

Columbia U. C. Also Maintains Unbeaten Record in Class A Squash Tennis

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	PC
New York A. C.....	2	0	13	1	1.000
Columbia U. C.	2	0	12	2	1.000
Princeton Club	1	1	8	6	.500
Crescent A. C.....	1	1	7	7	.500
Harvard Club	1	1	7	7	.500
Park Avenue S. C...	1	1	4	10	.500
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	2	3	11	.000
Yale Club	0	2	2	12	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The squash tennis team of the New York Athletic Club maintained its unbeaten record in the metropolitan Class A team championship, and now stands even as to rounds and one ahead on matches, with the 1929 champion team of the Columbia University Club, which also won the second round match with Harvard Club, while the Mercury Foot players were defeating Princeton Club. Both winners played on their home courts. The losers were previously tied for the lead with the winners, as the result of the initial round last week.

The other winners of the day were Crescent Athletic Club, which entertained Yale Club on the New Moon courts in Brooklyn, and won by a score of 5 to 2, and Park Avenue Squash Club, which visited the Fraternity Club courts, and with the aid of three defaults, defeated the home team, 4 to 3.

Harry F. Wolf, the new sensation of the courts, added another individual victory over a member of the first 10 to his list, when he disposed of Gavin Brackenridge of the Princeton Club, ranked No. 6 last season in impressive style, by a score of 15—4, 15—8. The play of the Williams graduate was brilliant, and his round the court shots, with their change of pace and closeness to the telltale, had Brackenridge out of position many times. Wolf also had a fine up-and-down-the-court drive which also proved effective. The only Princeton Club winner was Arnold Wood Jr., and he required three games before he could defeat the Mercury Foot Club champion, Barnwell Elliott, 15—12, 3—15, 15—6. The summary:

H. F. Wolf, N. Y. A. C., defeated Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, 15—4, 15—8.

Arnold Wood Jr., Prinecton Club, defeated Barnwell Elliott, N. Y. A. C., 15—12, 3—15, 15—6.

R. M. Kirkland, N. Y. A. C., defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, 15—8, 15—5.

F. M. Loughman N. Y. A. C., defeated S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—7.

W. E. Chambers, N. Y. A. C., defeated H. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton Club, 15—7, 15—7.

S. R. Greene, N. Y. A. C., defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, 15—7, 15—12.

J. C. Lyons, N. Y. A. C., defeated J. N. Hopkinson, Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—8.

Rowland B. Haines, the United States champion, scored another easy victory in the match with Harvard Club on the Columbia University Club courts, defeating George M. Rushmore, the Crimson leader, 15—0, 15—4. But the absence of Jerome L. Kerbeck, No. 2 on the Columbia University Club team, and the substitution of Jerome Lang for the third member of the regular seven, Dallas W. Haines, caused the loss of two matches by the champions, placing them below New York Athletic Club in the total of matches won. The teams will meet next Wednesday, on the Columbia University Club courts, to settle the lead. The summary:

R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, 15—0, 15—4.

Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, won from J. L. Kerbeck, Columbia University Club, by default.

C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Jerome Lang, Columbia University Club, 15—10, 12—15, 15—8.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia University Club, defeated C. B. Woods, Harvard Club, 15—11, 9—15, 17—14.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, 18—15, 15—4.

R. H. Reutter, Columbia University Club, defeated E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard Club, 15—13, 15—7.

H. G. Larson, Columbia University Club, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 11—15, 18—16, 15—13.

Henry S. Thorne, the Yale Club leader, scored an upset when he defeated Edward R. Larigan, the Crescent Athletic Club leader, and the third ranking player of the United States, on the Crescent courts, 15—12, 11—15, 18—16. But the balance of the Yale Club team was unable to maintain the record, and only Fergus Reid Jr., a recent graduate from the Class C ranks, contributed another victory to the Yale Club total, when he defeated C. W. Fyfe, 15—6, 15—11. Most of the other matches were close, however, involving extra point games. The summary:

H. S. Thorne, Yale Club, defeated E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., 15—12, 11—15, 18—16.

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., defeated J. V. Crawford, Yale Club, 15—11, 18—16.

J. C. Treadwell, Crescent A. C., defeated R. J. Larner, Yale Club, 15—5, 17—16.

E. W. Kleinert, Crescent A. C., defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 18—14, 15—13.

Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, defeated C. W. Fyfe, Crescent A. C., 15—6, 15—11.

J. D. Schermerhorn, Crescent A. C., defeated W. W. Holden, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—10.

W. L. Jones, Crescent A. C., defeated Yale Stevens, Yale Club, 16—18, 15—7, 15—2.

The inability of several of the members of the team of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club to be present for their matches against the corresponding players of the Park Avenue Squash Club due to stock market work, was really responsible for the victory of the Park Avenue Squash Club, the newcomer into the Class A team championship ranks. The home team won three of the four matches played, but had only four players available, and was compelled to default the other three. Milton Baron retrieved his defeat at the hands of Wolf last week, by defeating the Park Avenue leader, Frank A. Sieverman Jr., in a three-game battle, 5—15, 15—6, 15—5.

C. F. Fuller, formerly a Harvard Club player, was the only winner of a match for Park Avenue, but had a difficult struggle before he could dispose of S. R. Jandorf, 15—12, 17—18, 18—17. But the hardest struggle of the day resulted from the encounter of Hamilton K. Sayen, for Fraternity and Henry A. Reeve. Sayen won but after a three-game battle that was scored at 14—18, 18—14, 17—15. The summary:

Milton Baron, Fraternity Club, defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., Park Avenue Club, 5—15, 15—6, 15—5.

J. D. Kennedy, Park Avenue Club, won from H. P. Cole, Fraternity Club, by default.

C. F. Fuller, Park Avenue Club, defeated S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity Club, 15—12, 17—18, 18—17.

W. B. Hervey, Fraternity Club, defeated Stanley Jones, Park Avenue Club, 17—14, 15—6.

H. K. Sayen, Fraternity Club, defeated H. A. Reeve, Park Avenue Club, 14—18, 18—14, 17—15.

C. R. Smith, Park Avenue Club, won from T. R. Tarrant, Fraternity Club, by default.

Eric Gugler, Park Avenue Club, won from C. W. Dingee, Fraternity Club, by default.

British to Adopt N. Y. Yacht Club Rule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London

ANXIOUS to encourage yacht racing between the United States and England, Britain is prepared to adopt the universal rule of the New York Yacht Club for measurement of big class boats, it was announced by Sir William P. Burton, presiding officer of the permanent committee of the International Yacht Racing Union.

On behalf of the association, Sir William gave notice of termination of the present international rule in three years or earlier if national agreement is arrived at. G. A. Cormack, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, and W. A. W. Stewart, a leading member, attended the meeting held at the Royal Thames Yacht Club.

ONE VETERAN OUT FOR TEAM

University of Oklahoma Has Only Dudley Left From 1927 Squad

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORMAN, Okla.—With only one letter man on his squad of 20 candidates, Coach J. C. Jacobs of the University of Oklahoma is starting his Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association cross-country schedule with doubtful strength.

R. F. Dudley '31, the veteran, was a member of the Sooners' great team of 1927 which won the conference meet at Manhattan, Kan., with the surprisingly low score of 20 points, to set a record that had not been approached. Dudley was not in college last year, however, and loss of the remainder of his first string left Jacobs with a weak squad, only two of whom placed high enough in dual meets to earn letters. Both of these were lost by graduation last spring.

Brighter hopes are stirring in Soonerland this fall, however, especially due to the performances of G. T. Dawson '32, who consistently defeated the best of the varsity candidates during his freshman year, and who has been pacing the squad throughout this season. Dawson, a former national interscholastic mile champion has been jogging around the Sooner five-mile course in close to 27 minutes.

Following Dawson in each afternoon have been R. Phillips '30, W. Moore '32, R. E. Barrett '32, Dudley, Capt. K. B. Davidson '30, and H. C. Sowders '31, in the order named. With the exception of Moore and Barrett, these men were members of the 1928 squad but failed to earn letters under the strict requirements at the university. This group, with the addition of Howard Lenderking '31, and John Wilhelm '32, will carry the colors of Oklahoma in the dual and Conference meets this season, as none of the remaining 10 members of the squad have given Jacobs any hopes of their breaking into the first selected six.

Aside from the first three finishers—Dawson, Phillips and Moore—the other members of the squad are forced to run in weekly tryouts to determine which shall represent the team in approaching meets.

Dawson's best time so far this season is just 44 seconds short of the college record for the local course, held by L. C. Niblack '26 who ran the five miles here in 26m. 16s. Ray M. Congar of Iowa State College holds the record for the fastest time on the course—25m. 52.8s., established in 1926, at the Conference meet.

Penn State's Cross-Country Team Makes Impressive Start

Cornell Harriers Making a Bold Bid for Hill and Dale Glories This Fall—I. A. A. A. A. Meet Nov. 25

NEW YORK (AP)—Along the cross-country trails as well as in the football stadiums the college athletes of the East are waging warfare these autumn days.

Pennsylvania State College, intercollegiate champion team of harriers has made an impressive start, defeating New York University and Lehigh University in one race and University of Syracuse in another.

Paul E. Rekers '31, who finished only fifty-third in the title chase at Van Cortlandt Park last year, has shown remarkable improvement and taken the place of W. J. Cox '29 as mainstay of Coach Nathan Carmel's Nittany Lion pack. He is nearly two minutes faster over the six-mile route than he was a year ago. A team mate, Richard J. Detwiler '31, who won the freshman crown two years back, is right on his heels.

Cornell University, making a bold bid for cross-country glories that were hers when such distance stars as John Paul Jones, Ivan Dresser and R. I. Brown were running ahead of all rivals, has yet to meet with defeat. The Red runners of Ithaca, once supreme, have not won intercollegiate varsity honors, either individual or team, since back in 1921, but under the leadership of Capt. Samuel R. Levering '30 of the Hollow, Va., Cornell already has taken the measure of Yale but a count of 19 to 54 and rolled up a perfect score against Alfred University, which has a reputation for turning out sterling cross-country teams.

Just how well Cornell lines up against other leading contenders for 1929 honors will be determined here Saturday when Columbia, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania and Cornell fight it out in their annual quadrangular race over the Van Cortlandt Park hills and dales. This event marks the early season peak of the campaign that will come to a climax with the intercollegiate A. A. A. A. championship Nov. 25.

Pennsylvania, with a champion freshman team last year, will be an "unknown" threat in the big four-cornered feature as the Quakers have not yet run a race. With Joseph Hagen '30, not quite up to expectations, Columia lost to Syracuse, but beat Johns Hopkins. Dartmouth trailed both Springfield and Harvard in dual meets. Harvard, which should be favored to beat Yale in their annual run at Cambridge Friday, is still in the unbeaten class. In spite of the graduation of James L. Reid '29, Harvard captain and winner of the intercollegiate title last year, the Crimson Hill and Dalers accounted for Holy Cross, New Hampshire and Dartmouth without difficulty and if they can dispose of Yale will come up to the intercollegiates undefeated.

Colgate likewise is in the unbeaten class by virtue of victories over Union, Hobart and Rochester, but this Saturday the Maroon outfit meets New York University here in a race that should show just where it stands as a championship contender. Williams also has done well, trouncing Middlebury and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, with Brown and Wesleyan still to be met.

Thomas Keane's Syracuse teams always must be given consideration and this year is no exception. In shutting out Hobart, neatly trimming Columbia and extending Penn State to the limit the Orange served notice of real strength. Walter E. Dean '31, varsity veteran, and Lawrence Belanger '32, best of a good sophomore crop, have been outstanding.

Second to Penn State last year, the University of Maine will have to be reckoned with in spite of a surprising defeat by Bates last week. Others that cannot be counted out are New York University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Princeton.

ATLANTIC CITY TO SEE FOUR CONTESTS

ATLANTIC CITY—This city will enjoy four regular scheduled major league hockey games this season since that many of the National Hockey contests have been transferred here to the recently completed Atlantic City Municipal Auditorium, according to an announcement by Lincoln G. Dickey, general manager.

The dates of the games and the teams to play here are Dec. 28, New York Rangers vs. Ottawa Senators; Jan. 25, Pittsburgh vs. Chicago; March 1, Canadiens vs. Pittsburgh, and March 15, New York Americans vs. Ottawa. Ottawa and Pittsburgh are the "home" teams. The formal opening of the ice rink is scheduled for Nov. 23 at which time exhibition skating and races have been arranged for.

MacTier Cup Won by Glace Bay Club

Caledonia Team Captures the Eastern Canada English Rugby Trophy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLACE BAY, N. S.—Caledonia Club of Glace Bay, challengers from Nova Scotia for the MacTier Cup, emblematic of the English Rugby football championship of eastern Canada, have arrived home with the trophy in their possession, after having battled their way to the senior title by defeating the aggregation of Montreal Amateur Athletic Association at Montreal. The score was 16 to 11, after one of the most colorful exhibitions of the British game ever staged in that city since the handsome cup was offered for competition.

The trophy was presented the winners by the donor, A. D. MacTier, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The magnificent prize bears his name as a tangible means of encouraging the sport in Canada's metropolis.

Defeats the Holders

In order to win the championship, Caledonia had first to meet University of New Brunswick, holders of the MacTier Cup for the past four years. They played U. N. B. at Fredericton, N. B., and the contest ended in a 3-all draw after four overtime periods—a total of 110 minutes of play. The game was ordered replayed by the cup trustees; but the collegians found it impossible to continue, and defaulted to the Scottish fifteen. They then continued to Montreal to win.

The championship tour consumed some 10 days, the longest trip ever taken by an English Rugby team of Canada. In M. A. A. A., the Caledonians met one of the finest rugger squads ever assembled in Montreal. Ritchie McCoy, formerly of Halifax, N. S., captained the losers. There was a sprinkling of several former Maritime players on the home team, while they were augmented by the presence of several former Old Country players, headed by Bester and Seager, both ex-Internationals.

A better show of speed, better condition and snappier football was evidenced by the winners. Their determination to win and an almost entire absence of tactical blunders also entered into Caledonia's victory. Several bad mistakes by the back division of the losers early in the second half cost their side the match.

Scoring Opens Early

Scoring opened early in the game, the Glace Bay athletes making the first try when Boutilier, speedy wing on the three-quarter line, grounded the ball after a brilliant passing run by the Caledonia backs. This was unconverted. It did not take long for Montreal to even the score, kicking a goal on a penalty for three points. Boutilier scored again for the visiting aggregation near the close of the first half, making it 6 to 3 in favor of Caledonia.

Soon after the second half started Driscoll, opposite wingman to Boutilier, went over for another Caledonia try, to make the score 11 to 3 when it was converted. Montreal's turn came when a bad fumble occurred and McLellan of M. A. A. A. fell on the ball over the goal line. This was not converted.

Each side scored again before the game ended, on each occasion the ball sailing over the bar for the extra two points in conversion. Driscoll tallied for Caledonia and Bester made a speedy run and try after Captain McCoy had worked his tricky way through a broken field for good yardage, Lester taking a neat pass from the ball carrier.

NEW HOCKEY REFEREES

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—Three former stars in the National Hockey League have been added to the league's staff of referees. They are Odie Cleghorn, former center of the Montreal Canadiens and manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates through last season; Cyril J. Denneny, veteran wingman of the Ottawa Senators, who helped coach the champion Boston team last year, and Bert Corbeau, who played defense with the Canadiens and the Toronto St. Pats before becoming a minor league manager.

BUSH MAPPING OUT REBUILDING PLANS

Seeks Several New Stars to Strengthen White Sox

CHICAGO (AP)—Owen T. Bush officially picked up the managerial reins of the Chicago American League Baseball Club, Wednesday.

The former pilot of the Pittsburgh Pirates conferred with White Sox officials and began mapping out a winter buying and trading campaign which he figures should strengthen and lift the once powerful baseball club into the first division berth in 1930.

"We are wide awake and hustling for all the promising talent we can obtain and I think we are going to have a vastly improved club," Bush said. "I have the solid backing of the White Sox officials and while good baseball players are scarce we have lines out for several of them."

Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the club which was toppled from its pinnacle following the season of 1919 was unable to attend a reception given to his new manager at the club offices, but Bush conferred with him privately later.

Bush's arrival gave impetus to many rumors of trades and sales in the White Sox ranks, one of them being that an effort was being made to obtain W. M. Hargrave, catcher-manager of the St. Paul American Association Club and former catcher for the Cincinnati Reds, R. R. Fothergill, heavy hitting Detroit outfielder, and Mark A. Koenig, Yankee shortstop, also were mentioned as White Sox possibilities. Manager Bush, however, refused to discuss the rumors beyond a promise that the White Sox were out for two or three experienced hitters.

Ten minor league stars have been purchased since Bush was signed as manager of the White Sox.

R-101 WILL TAKE UP 80 MEMBERS OF HOUSE

LONDON (AP)—The airship R-101 will take 80 members of the House of Commons for a trip on Nov. 16, Lady Astor and two women Laborites, Dr. Ethel Bentham and Dr. Marion Phillips, are among them. One hundred and fifty-nine members drew lots for the 80 places.

The men who will make the trip include F. Montague, Undersecretary for Air; Maj. J. B. Cohen, Conservative, and Col. Hamilton Gault, who raised and equipped the Princess Pat's Canadian Light Infantry for service in the World War.

CAROLINAS NOT TO MEET

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—The University of South Carolina will not play the University of North Carolina in football next year, Dr. R. K. Foster, director of athletics at the University of South Carolina, has received a telegram from the University of North Carolina athletic authorities advising that due to a change of dates there will be no place for the Gamecocks on the Tarheels' 1930 schedule.

RAGAN IS NEW TENNIS COACH

Stanford Has Best Team in History With Doeg a Candidate

PALO ALTO, Calif.—The outlook for tennis at Stanford University for the coming season appears very bright. Frank Ragan, professional at the California Tennis Club, has been appointed varsity net coach. In him Stanford has an instructor who makes a specialty of teaching tennis.

Ragan is the first off-campus tennis mentor in the history of the game at Stanford. In previous years the racquet coach has always been a member of the Palo Alto faculty. There is little doubt that Ragan will assemble one of the best teams in Stanford history.

Enrolled at Palo Alto is John H. Doeg '31, United States doubles champion, with George M. Lott, University of Chicago. Doeg is looked upon as one of the most likely looking Davis Cup players in America today. With such a national figure on the campus, tennis enthusiasm is higher than ever before. Although many supporters of the big lefthander are optimistic enough to pick him as the next United States singles champion, he at least can be counted on for intercollegiate victories. He is now only a junior, and will have two more tries at the national college title. Last year he did not reach the finals, but the future holds much promise.

Cardinals Are Interested

Tennis history points to the fact that Stanford has never won the national intercollegiate titles in singles and doubles during the same year. This aside from the presence of Doeg, tends to make the Cardinals more interested in tennis than ever. Philip F. Neer captured the singles trophy in 1921, while Neer and James M. Davies took the doubles the next year. California, however, in 1925 and 1926, easily won both titles.

The chief task facing Ragan, is to find a doubles partner for Doeg. He has an unusually fine squad to choose from, said by critics to be the most imposing turnout that has ever been seen at Stanford.

The names of the candidates are as follows: Lawrence B. Hall, doubles partner of Doeg last year; John L. Driscoll and Charles C. Weesner, both veterans; Harold Plymire, Edward M. Eaton, Trow H. Stephens, Wilbur Cox, Phillip Niderauer and George K. Mauser, all of whom are rated highly.

Candidates Evenly Matched

With the exception of Doeg, each candidate will be pressed to win a position on the team, as they are very evenly matched.

Ford Taussig, former coach and member of the physical education staff, and Dr. Thomas A. Storey, department of physical education head, are both enthusiastic net followers, which proves that Stanford is well equipped physically to encourage tennis. Moreover, the Cardinal campus has an ample number of courts. There are 12 in all, upon which the students play during a large part of the college year.

The success of the University of Texas in tennis has been largely due to the tutoring of a coach. Davis Cup material must be recruited from collegians who have been taught the fundamentals of the game, rather than those who have picked up the finer points by trial and error. Stanford, no doubt, is beginning to realize the value of a coach. Stanford and the University of Chicago share the honor of being the only colleges in the United States to have a national title holder in their student body.

Eleven Referees on League Roster

Four New Arbiters—Windsor Loses Another of Titled 1928-29 Sextet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Eleven referees are to be placed on the roster of the International Hockey League for the 1929-30 season, President Charles S. King has announced here. They are M. J. Rodden, R. W. Hewitson, Frank Allen, M. A. McCarthy of Toronto, Gerald Goodman, Isaac Masters of London, Louis Berlinquette of Quebec, Thomas Monroe of Kitchener, George Pennie of Niagara Falls, and E. A. Irwin of Cleveland.

Of these referees four are newcomers to professional hockey. They will be given a tryout during the season, working with one of the seasoned professional arbiters. The newcomers are E. A. Irwin, McCarthy, Pennie, and Allen. The former is a Cleveland man who has officiated in amateur hockey games there for many years. He has been recommended to the league by Harry Holmes, manager of the Cleveland Club.

Announcement of the sale of John Sorrell, left wing player of Windsor last winter, to London of the International Hockey League, was made here. Sorrell was loaned to Windsor last winter by Montreal Canadiens and Manager Herbert A. Mitchell of the local team expected to renew that arrangement again this winter. Only recently it was announced that Sorrell had been sold to Providence of the Canadian-American Hockey League but apparently this deal was never consummated.

Sorrell was one of the leading goal scorers for Windsor last winter finishing the season with 16 goals and five assists, and was regarded as one of the most promising players in the league. Sorrell is the second member of last years' Canadian Professional Hockey League championship team, Windsor, to be signed this season by London. Edmund A. Rodden loaned to Windsor by the Boston Bruins is the other.

With Sorrell, Rodden, Clifford McBride and M. R. Roach defintely lost to the local team and the chance that Montreal Maroons will keep Leighton Emms, Gerald Carson and M. J. Neville, leaves Manager Mitchell with a difficult problem on his hands. The Windsor Club is scheduled to oppose Montreal Maroons in an exhibition game in Montreal Saturday night. The players will leave for Windsor immediately after the game.

Harvard Club Team Makes Good Start

Scores Sweep Over Racquet and Tennis Club in 'A' Squash Racquets

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Harvard Club..	1	0	5	0	1.000
University Club	1	0	4	3	1.000
Montclair A. C.	0	1	3	4	.000
Racquet & Ten.	0	1	0	5	.000
Rockaway H. C.	0	0	0	0	.000
Nassau C. C....	0	0	0	0	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The champion team of the Harvard Club started its attempt to take the Metropolitan Class A squash racquets team championship for the second time in succession Wednesday, when its five man team defeated the Racquet & Tennis Club on the courts of the latter 5 to 0. But the teams of the Rockaway Hunting Club and the Nassau Country Club were compelled by the exigencies of the stock market to postpone their match until next week, making the second postponed match of the four scheduled to date. The summary:

J. L. Pool 2d., Harvard Club, defeated S. W. de Rham, Racquet Club, 15—11, 16—13, 15—10.

G. D. DeBevoise, Harvard Club, defeated Henry I. Cæsar, Racquet Club, 15—6, 15—9, 15—8.

L. S. Hasking Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Lawrence McVickar, Racquet Club, 15—12, 15—14, 8—15, 15—13.

Perry R. Pease, Harvard Club, won from Henry W. Munroe, Racquet Club, by default.

Robert Grant Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Dr. L. F. Bishop Jr., Racquet Club, 15—10, 15—8, 15—6.

Chicago Defeats Tulsa in Hockey

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Displaying speed and offensive power that was entirely lacking in their Monday exhibition here, the Chicago Black Hawks, National Hockey League team, obtained an even break in the two-game series with Tulsa, American Hockey Association champions, crushing them under a 5-to-1 score.

In defeat the Tulsans paid dearly for their opportunity to show before the 2000 home fans who turned out for the series final for Leo L

VIENNA PUSHES CLEAN-UP PLAN IN SLUM AREA

Modern Tenement Blocks With Gardens Relieve Housing Shortage

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA — Big-scale housing and slum clearing schemes have been pushed ahead here despite the recent political unrest. According to official statements, by the end of this year 40,000 apartments in modern, solidly built tenement houses will have been completed with funds entirely raised from the municipal house building tax.

The Mayor of the City of Vienna, Herr Karl Seitz, has opened several new blocks of houses, the most important of which was a vast complex consisting of 75 contiguous structures just finished. Situated on the site of huge former military barracks from the days of monarchy and militarism, called "Krimsky Kaserne," it covers an area of about 500,000 square feet, but only 38 per cent of it consists of buildings,—as against 80 or even 85 per cent in the case of slum areas.

This method of planning leaves 62 per cent of the area for laying out bright, spacious courtyards, flowerbeds, gardens, children's playgrounds and paddling pools; there is plenty of light and air for the 1097 flats of the block, which are mostly provided with flower-decked loggias or balconies, accommodating about 5000 people.

The modern equipments include gas and electrical installation, bathing facilities, a laundry hall with electricity driven machinery, a library, theater, lecture hall and kindergarten. This new block, together with those erected previously in the vicinity, gives the whole quarter, called "Erdberg," which had been long neglected, an aspect of cleanliness, modernness and architectural charm.

Stadtrat Anton Weber, head of the city's building department, declares that the city had also built 5000 family homes, thus adopting a middle course between the two opposing styles of building. The tenement method was paying far better and had enabled the city to house, within the last five years, nearly 40,000 families, approximately 10 per cent of the population, at a rent averaging less than $2 a month. Many foreign experts who had come to Vienna to inspect the new city-built houses had acknowledged this scheme to have been the only one to deal effectively with the housing distress in the aftermath of the war.

He explained that the improved standard of living had led to an increase in the number of households, which meant that while in the slum days six persons had been satisfied with a two-room apartment, at present three or four persons, even of the poor classes, required a two-room flat of their own. Although the economic effect of this change was serious, the moral, social, aesthetic and hygienic advantages could not be overestimated.

South Australia to Meet Water Need

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, Aust.—The annual rainfall average having been more than seven inches short, the Government here is discussing water restrictions for the coming summer, and gardens in the metropolitan area may either have to be abandoned or their demands severely limited.

To guard against serious shortage in future, preliminary steps are now being taken. It is proposed to build a reservoir twice the size of the present largest scheme, situated in the Adelaide Hills at Millbrook, which, when full, resembles a miniature harbor. But the capacity of Millbrook is only 3,650,000,000 gallons. At Myponga, situated 30 miles south of Adelaide, it is intended to erect an embankment to hold either 7,000,000,000 gallons or 9,400,000,000 gallons.

The building of the reservoir will submerge one of the prettiest landscapes in South Australia. Farmhouses, roads, schools and extensive red gum flats will form the bed of the new lake. This year the water in the Millbrook reservoir got so low that the chimney of the old mill showed up for the first time since the area was flooded many years ago.

With the completion of the Myponga reservoir, the five water schemes serving the metropolitan area will have an aggregate capacity of nearly 15,000,000,000 gallons. That is, assuming the smaller reservoir will be built, but if the larger catchment is carried out, the figures will be more than 17,000,000,000 gallons. The catchment area of the Myponga reservoir will be about 50 square miles, and that of the other four reservoirs is 175 square miles. The next largest reservoir to that proposed at Myponga is Millbrook, 3,650,000,000 gallons.

Up to the present South Australia has spent nearly £10,000,000 on water schemes.

Intellectual Union's Aim Is Brotherhood

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Delegates from 14 nations were present at the sixth International Congress of Intellectual Unions, founded by Prince Charles D. Rohan in fulfillment of an idea formed during the European war and recently opened at Barcelona under the presidency of the Minister of Education. Prince Rohan emphasized the fact that the aim of the congress was the establishment of universal brotherhood. Prof. Karl Schmidt of Berlin lectured on the "Popularizing of Culture," and the necessity for forming an intellectual élite. This theme was further developed by the Hungarian delegate, Mr. Hundyane, who said that real aristocracy was in the realm of thought.

At a meeting later on in the Agricultural Palace, Baron Esponella, president of the Catalan Agricultural Institute, addressed the members. He pointed out that agriculture constituted 70 per cent of Spain's wealth, and even Catalonia which was commonly looked upon as given over to industry was largely agricultural.

ENGINEERS FINISH TOKYO CONGRESS

TOKYO (AP)—The world engineering congress has closed its sessions, voting, as a final act, to prepare for another congress in 1932, probably in Chicago. A preparatory committee for permanent organization also was authorized.

Most of the delegates have left Tokyo for trips throughout the Japanese Empire.

Netherlands' Possessions in the East

The Huge Area of the Dutch Indies Is Indicated by a Comparison of the United States With the Superimposed Islands, Only Half of New Guinea Being Shown.

Dutch Enterprise in East Indies Traced Since Days of Jan Coen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—Tercentenary celebrations for the founding of the Dutch Government in the Netherlands, East Indian Archipelago, with Jan Pieterszoon Coen as Governor-General, were recently held here.

Dutch enterprise has established in the Indies—a territory equal to half the area of Europe, excluding Russia—a close network of agricultural estates, factories and mines, which provide ample work for the natives and in many parts have considerably raised their standard of living.

For the milling of the sugar crops in Java alone there are some 180 factories.

European estates in Netherlands Indies are of considerable importance. Generally speaking, the cultivations consist of crops, the produce of which can only be harvested after many years, or the raw material which requires a lengthy and expensive preparation before it is ready for the market. The agriculture carried on by the native population, on the other hand, consists chiefly of annual crops which, for the greater part, possess a market value without being subjected to a complicated preparation, and which can often be mortgaged or sold while still standing in the field. Yet the native population has taken, especially during the last few years, a more or less effective share in the export of most of the above produce. The standard of quality of this native produce stands, however, considerably below that of European estates. For instance, the sugar factories in Java produce exclusively crystal sugar, while the native manufactures only very primitive and practically unrefined brown sugar cakes.

As far as rubber is concerned, the native population produces a poorly prepared product which is mixed with a large quantity of water and which has to undergo further preparation before it is ready for the market.

Politically the Netherlands Indies form part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands coming under Dutch law. Practically speaking, however, its interference is limited to the legislation, which affects the economic situation. With this exception, the Netherlands Indies enjoys administrative self-government on a large scale. The supreme power is executed by the Governor-General in the name of the Queen. Since 1918 a representative body has existed known as the "Volksraad" (People's Council), the members of which are partly elected and partly appointed by the Governor-General.

Powerful ties have been set up between the mother country and the Dutch East Indies and a continuous stream of commerce flows between the Indies and the Netherlands. One of the latest developments has been the recent inauguration of a regular postal air service by the Royal Dutch Air Lines, between Amsterdam and Batavia. On Nov. 1, 1928, a start was made with Dutch East Indian inland air communication, the Koninklijke Nederlandsch-Indische Luchtvaart Maatschappij (K. N. I. L. M.-Royal Dutch East Indian Air Lines) beginning its activities on that date.

CHINA FINDS HONEST WORK FOR BANDITS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China — The discovery that bandits may be turned into honest citizens by providing them with work is believed to have been made by Gen. Sun Liang-chen, a military governor of Honan Province. General Sun is a subordinate of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, and his experiment with bandits is an elaboration of one of Marshal Feng's ideas.

Groups of bandits have existed in Honan for centuries. General Sun studied the causes of banditry, and came to the conclusion that most of these men became bandits because they could not make a living as farmers or laborers. He discovered that many captured robbers said they had looked for honest work before turning to banditry.

The military governor thereupon offered work to bandits if they would surrender and renounce their previous careers. The response, according to the Chinese press, has been large, and among those who have applied to General Sun for work are some of the better-known bandit leaders of the Province.

BELGIUM DOUBLES FURNITURE EXPORTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—Belgium today is the largest European exporter of inexpensive furniture, except for the bent-wood variety. In 1926, according to the Belgian-American Chamber of Commerce in Brussels, Belgium exported about $2,250,000 worth of furniture, while last year it exported more than $4,260,000 worth.

The best customer for Belgian inexpensive furniture is the Netherlands. The United States buys a more expensive type of furniture in Belgium. For upholstered furniture, Belgium now is considered the second biggest exporter in Europe, second only to Germany.

BRITAIN SHIPS CARGO OF LEATHER TO RUSSIA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The Co-operative Wholesale Society's tannery at Grappenhall has recently concluded a contract with "Centrosoyus" for the supply of £68,000 worth of boot and shoe leather for the Russian Co-operative Movement, amounting to over 5000 bales.

The whole of the leather required was placed on the steamship Soviet within 10 days from the sealing of the contract. The financing of the order is being conducted through the C. W. S. bank.

London to Manage Co-operative Trusts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An office is to be established in London to advance the banking, insurance and trading interests of the large co-operative organizations in the leading European countries and Russia. It will represent and try to coordinate buying between the co-operative societies of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Germany, Holland and Russia.

A joint committee has already been set up, with Sir Robert Stewart, of the Scottish Co-operative Society, as chairman, and with representatives from Sweden, Holland and Germany, to investigate the growth of international trusts and cartels which are operating in possible conflict with co-operative works. There are now, for instance, co-operative margarine plants in nine countries, while the co-operatives of five additional countries are considering such projects, and an inquiry is to be made concerning supplies of raw material for the industry.

In 1928 the various co-operative societies in Great Britain bought goods to the value of £60,000,000 in other countries, but only a very small part of this vast trade was done with other co-operatives abroad, and it is felt that the new organization, with headquarters in London, will be able to influence much of this trade into co-operative channels.

Studies are now being made of the possible ways in which international co-operative banking and insurance may be extended, and the matter is to be considered at an international co-operative congress which will meet in Vienna in the summer of next year.

Australian Premier Asks Empire Trading

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—T. R. Bavin, Premier of New South Wales, who recently returned from a trip to England and Canada, has delivered several speeches strongly urging the necessity for closer trading relations of the Dominions of the Empire with the mother country and with each other.

"The sooner the Dominions regard the British Empire as an economic unit in relation to the rest of the world the better it will be for all members of the British Commonwealth of Nations," he declared when addressing members of the Legacy Club.

"The Imperial Government believed, with a certain amount of justification," continued Mr. Bavin, "that this problem was an Empire matter. It is one of the adjustments we must make, not only in regard to unemployment but to trade as well. This, too, is an Empire problem, rather than a British problem. The avenues for trade outside the Empire are gradually being closed. The United States is actually discouraging trade with the Dominions. The interchange of goods and products within the Empire should be encouraged in every way possible. I do not refer to Empire free trade: that is a dream. But that does not necessarily mean we cannot do more than we are doing.

"Existing inter-Empire machinery is unsatisfactory. If we have a real policy by peoples who sincerely demand something more than mere formality, this machinery difficulty will pass. But let us have a real imperial policy on all matters of vital interest to the Empire. It is only by co-operation that social and industrial progress can be made. The fact that I have come back with a deeper love for and pride in England and the Empire does not make me any the less a good Australian."

Ancient Roman Lamp Found in Sheffield

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—A circular piece of pottery, eight or nine inches in circumference, which J. W. Baggaley, curator of the Weston Park Museum, identifies as a Roman lamp of the second or third century, has been unearthed by a workman in the forecourt of a house in one of the suburbs of this city. The lamp, which is saucer-shaped, and has a hole near the center for pouring in oil, bears a figure in relief, unhappily defaced, of a Roman soldier, with helmet, sword, and spear.

This lamp is the first found in Sheffield, which is rather surprising, for Templeborough, less than half a dozen miles away from the middle of the city, was formerly a Roman military stronghold of considerable importance, and interesting relics which turn up from time to time show that the invaders radiated from this base in all directions for some distance.

RUSSIANS SCAN LIVING SYSTEM IN AMERICA

Communists Look for Great Upheaval Soon in Country Ruled by Wealth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — The Komsomolskaya Pravda, daily organ of the Soviet Union of Communist Youth, recently devoted three pages of its space to a broadside against American capitalism and all its works. One may gauge both the tone and substance of the outburst fairly well by citing a few of the headlines which were splashed in black type across each of the three pages:

"The country of record figures will be the country of record upheavals." "The American Communist Party and the Communist Youth, freed from right deviationists, will lead millions of workers and working youth to the barricades of class battle." "The American proletariat from defense passes over to attack." "The legend about American prosperity. Business is their god, money is their king and trade is their ruler. But, just as thrones and churches have broken down, these pillars of American 'prosperity' will break under the pressure of the revolutionary masses." "We already hear the bubbling of the growing revolutionary wave, which will rise over New York, Chicago and Washington."

Some Communist Articles

Under these rather sensational headlines Komsomolskaya Pravda printed a long series of articles by Russian and American Communists and excerpts from the writings of native American critics, such as Upton Sinclair and John Dos Passos, all calculated to present life in America, especially as affecting the workers, in the darkest possible colors.

Lynching, the low wages of textile workers in the southern states, the absence of state insurance against unemployment and other misfortunes, these are among the main counts in the Communist indictment against the United States; and there is a vivid account of the strike in Gastonia, in which the credit for organizing and leading it is claimed for the American Communist Party.

American foreign policy in Nicaragua is unsparingly assailed, and one Russian writer named Lebedev restates an old Communist conviction that America, Great Britain and Japan are bound to clash in the Pacific Ocean.

A Rapid Tempo

G. Morris, writing on behalf of the American Union of Communist Youth, declares that "the development of the American Communist Youth and its Bolshevization are going at a rapid tempo," although the sketch which preceded this conclusion indicated that America's young Communists had been drawn into the long series of internal squabbles which have marked the course of the American Communist Party (officially known as the Workers' Party), and which were recently marked by the expulsion from the ranks of the formerly prominent American Communist, Jay Lovestone, and a number of his adherents.

A girl named Mary Himov described the activities of America's 4000 Young Pioneers, the members of the Communist children's organization, especially in connection with aiding strikes.

There was a special reason, from the Communist standpoint, for representing the life of the American worker as an unbroken chain of poverty, exploitation and persecution. To the Russian masses, including the workers, America is a country of almost legendary wealth and prosperity. To believe that the private capitalist system could bring such prosperity to the majority of the people might well be the first step toward questioning fundamental Bolshevik theories.

Britain to Pass Bill for Automobile Risks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Government has decided to introduce a bill in Parliament to make insurance of "third party risks" i. e., risks incurred by others than the persons insured) compulsory for all automobile drivers. This is to meet complaints now heard that reckless drivers cause accidents for which they are in many cases quite unable to pay compensation.

The Government scheme provides that all motor drivers, unless specially exempted, should be required under penalty to carry with them a recognized certificate of insurance.

The scheme authorizes the issue of certificates of insurance only by such insurance organizations as comply with certain requirements that are designed to guarantee financial ability to meet claims. An insurance company is called upon to deposit £15,000 with the authorities and an approved underwriter £2000.

It is proposed to exempt from the obligations of the compulsory scheme local authorities and such other bodies of financial substance as the Government may approve.

The policies issued under the scheme will protect persons carried in vehicles plying for hire, but not passengers in private cars.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS MAKE TOUR OF SPAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Sixteen foreign journalists from 13 European countries, conducted by Dr. Enrique Dominguez, press attaché to the Spanish Embassy in Berlin, have been in Madrid as the guests of the National Tourist Department.

On their arrival they visited the famous Prado Museum and Picture Gallery, and were afterward entertained at lunch by Gen. Primo de Rivera. A day was spent at Toledo, whence they proceeded for a four-days visit to Seville, finishing the tour at Barcelona.

The Spanish Government is paying all the expenses of the trip.

MAORIS MAKING SLOW PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE

New Zealand Natives Being Encouraged to Persevere in Their Efforts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—A report just presented to Parliament shows that some progress is being made in the long and difficult business of turning the Maori into a successful farmer. The Maori communal system of land tenure, and the effects of the contact of the race with white civilization, make this a slow process. The natives still own 4,000,000 acres of land in the North Island, a great deal of which is not utilized.

Large areas have been bought by the Crown from the Maoris, and in too many cases the former owners have nothing to show for what they received. It has been part of the life work of Sir Apirana Ngata to teach his people to copy the virtues of the white man, and under his inspiration Maoris on the east coast have become successful farmers.

The report of the Native Department shows that in other parts the cause is progressing. It says that a splendid illustration of the fruits of Maori perseverance under proper guidance is to be found in a Maori-owned dairy factory that last year produced 285 tons of high-grade butter. In several districts many Maoris are supplying factories. "Some people," says the report, "are apt to consider the Maori as one who is not accustomed to work, but returns recently published by the government statistician show that out of a population of 64,000 Maoris, including women and children, over 22,000 of these were engaged in various laboring pursuits, at least half being in the primary industries. The Maori land boards are doing what they can to give incentive to agricultural development, and it will be noted from the returns that the advances to Maoris have increased by £80,000, while certain areas of land have been acquired by the boards for native farming purposes.

JOBLESS PENETRATE INTO DAIL EIREANN

DUBLIN (AP)—A near riot took place outside of Leinster House soon after the assembly of the Dail Eireann, when a crowd of unemployed clashed with police. Constables charged with their batons and dispersed the demonstrators.

Immediately afterward there was a scene in the Dail, when a man in the gallery interrupted the proceedings and threw red leaflets into the chamber, shouting: "I demand that the Dail Eireann adjourn until the unemployed are heard."

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Ralph's Test

By L. E. FLACK

RALPH closed the door of his coupé with a bang. The idea! After all his work for the coming debate, he had not been chosen for the team. There were Hubert Hodge, James Carldon, and Benny Whitter. Of course, they were good—they would not have been chosen otherwise—but, Ralph wondered, were they any better than he? No, he honestly told himself. And besides, as far as work was concerned—well, he didn't see them in the high school library very often.

Oh, of course, he knew the reason. Hubert Hodge was popular—he was president of the senior class; James Carldon was the football hero, and Benny Whitter—well, his father was the wealthiest man in town. While he, oh, he was just Ralph Graham who clerked at the soda fountain after school to help earn his way through high. It had been foolish of him even to hope to compete with such boys, and still—he had thought Principal Jordan was too fair minded to allow that sort of thing.

The debate was to be next Tuesday. Perhaps he wouldn't go. He could get in an extra two hours at the soda fountain, and as for the debate—well, he had no interest in it now. It was the first debate of the season, and, of course, there would be a large crowd.

And the debate—he knew most of it by heart. How they had drilled, every boy keyed up to his highest pitch! And what a lot of work it had been. All those references in the library. And Benny was to be the third speaker. That was the part Ralph had usually taken in their classroom debates. At this moment he knew more about it than Benny. And he had intended looking up in the Congressional Record that matter of shipping fights. Perhaps Benny would; the books were there in the library. And still—oh, he knew he wouldn't. Benny would depend on a brilliant wit to get him out of a tight place. Well, wit was one thing—but facts did help a lot in a debate.

For Linley High!

Ralph shrugged. He was through with the thing. What was that Principal Jordan had said in class? "I want all you boys to feel that it is your debate. You know it isn't the team alone. They are going to represent Linley High, but after all, it's your high, your team, and I am sure you will all do your best to make the debate a success."

Ralph sat thoughtfully for a moment. For Linley High? But Benny could dig in and get that information. Still, Benny wouldn't think of it. It would take only a half hour, and he had the time.

Suddenly Ralph's eyes brightened. Why, of course, he would. He couldn't let a disappointment stand in the way of the school's success. Why, he had almost been a quitter, and with alacrity he jumped from the chair and ran up the library steps.

The days went by quickly after that. Principal Jordan looked pleased when Ralph offered his services to help with the tedious drill work.

"We want to do our very best, boys," he said in class one day. "You know, this is our first debate, and after it comes Rockwood High, and they won the championship last year."

It was on Monday evening that James Carldon called Ralph up.

"Graham, are you busy tonight? I'm simply stuck. You know that reference to the Spanish Armada. Well, Principal Jordan suggested I could work it in as my second argument, but I haven't the slightest idea where to find it. Do you suppose—"

"I'll be right over," Ralph assured him. "Meet you at the reference room in the library," and the receiver clicked.

It was a busy evening. It took hours to find the exact quotation needed, and together they scanned dozens of volumes, on the lookout for any additional bit of information which would add to the conclusiveness of their arguments.

"Say, that was splendid of you." The football hero put out his hand with a friendly smile as they rose to leave. "It was as bad as trying to make a touchdown on a slippery field," he added with a grin. "But now I'm on firm ground again. Thanks a lot, Graham."

Man-of-all-Work

On Tuesday morning, after American history, Ralph ran across Hubert Hodge poring over an ancient account of English transportation.

He looked up with a sigh of relief as he saw Ralph. "Can you give me a hand here, Graham?" he said. "Just last evening I thought of a new angle. What if our opponents should fall back on England's maritime relations? If you could help me out a bit with this, I think I can get it ready in time to use in our last rehearsal this afternoon."

"I'll ask Principal Jordan for an excuse from the assembly room," Ralph acquiesced, and there followed a gruelling two and a half hours while the boys worked to capacity.

It was at the following rehearsal that Ralph noted a mistake in Benny's figures. Principal Jordan had been called away on business, and the assistant, Mr. Marks, was unfamiliar with the theme, while the other two were so intent on their own contributions that it passed unnoticed.

Ralph considered a moment uncertainly. He didn't want to butt in, and, still 100 for 1000 would sound ridiculous. He made his way quietly to Benny's side and called attention to the misquotation, and the remainder of the rehearsal went uneventfully.

Tuesday evening was a pleasant, mild one, and the crowd which turned out was unprecedented. Ralph was one of the earliest, for with a group of seniors he was to usher, and the doors opened at 6:30.

The Home Team

There was the introduction, a rather lengthy affair by a college professor. Ralph took time to glance at his classmates. They looked splendid, he thought, in their dark suits, each with the high school colors in his lapel, and seated beneath a canopy of the same hue. On the other side of the stage sat their opponents, Brea High, under a similar canopy representing their school colors.

There were a few words by Principal Jordan; the student body in force on the front rows sang a school song, and then the debate was on.

Ralph listened with breathless interest, and he noted with satisfaction that the home speakers brought out one point after another with relentless accuracy. He watched the judges, busy with pencil and pad. The visiting team put up a sharp fight, but Ralph smiled happily as he anticipated the replies. Then the rebuttals. Hubert drove home the points with telling directness, and the debate was over.

There was a breathless wait while the judges scanned their notes and voted. And then the college professor came forward. It was a simple statement. "To Linley High we have the pleasure of awarding the decision. The votes were 2 to 1 in favor of the home team."

After that it was bedlam—clapping, stamping, high school yells. It must be wonderful, Ralph thought, to stand there with the realization that you have brought success to your Alma Mater.

Directly after the debate there was to be an informal class banquet in the domestic science room, and Ralph turned the care of his door over to a helpful junior, while he sped up the steps to the second floor.

They were all there, Benny, Hubert, James, the center of an admiring group of classmates, and they shook his hand with hearty cordiality when he joined the group. Principal Jordan came, too, and the class settled down for an enjoyable social hour while the debate was discussed with enthusiasm.

"Hey, Carldon, where'd you get that fine idea of the Spanish Armada?" one senior asked. "It certainly hit the nail, but where'd you get all those facts?"

James pointed an index finger at Ralph. "You should have seen us work over it last night!" he laughed. "Ay, boy?" and Ralph smiled assent.

"He helped me, too," Hubert said energetically.

Benny laughed. "Don't forget me. Wouldn't I have made a fizzle with my statistics, saying 100 instead of 1000!"

Professor Jordan smiled at Ralph. "He's our man-of-all-work," he said kindly.

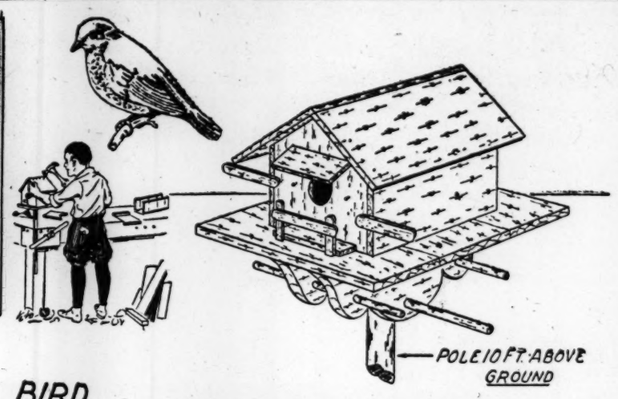
"What I can't see, sir," Hubert Hodge was perfectly courteous, "is why Ralph wasn't on the team. He's the best debater in the class, and—"

The principal laughed. "He's the best, yes. But, well, I'll tell you the truth, boys, I never put the most successful candidate on the first team. In the first place, the first debate is never the big debate. In the second place, I want him to get a full, well-rounded vision of the debate as a whole, and he can do that much better in the audience than on the platform, and third, I want to test his metal. Is it personal honor he seeks or the glory of his school? Does he simply "flop," to use a slang term, when he finds his name has been omitted from the team? Or does he get in and do his best even in a subordinate position, for that is the quality we need in a debater.

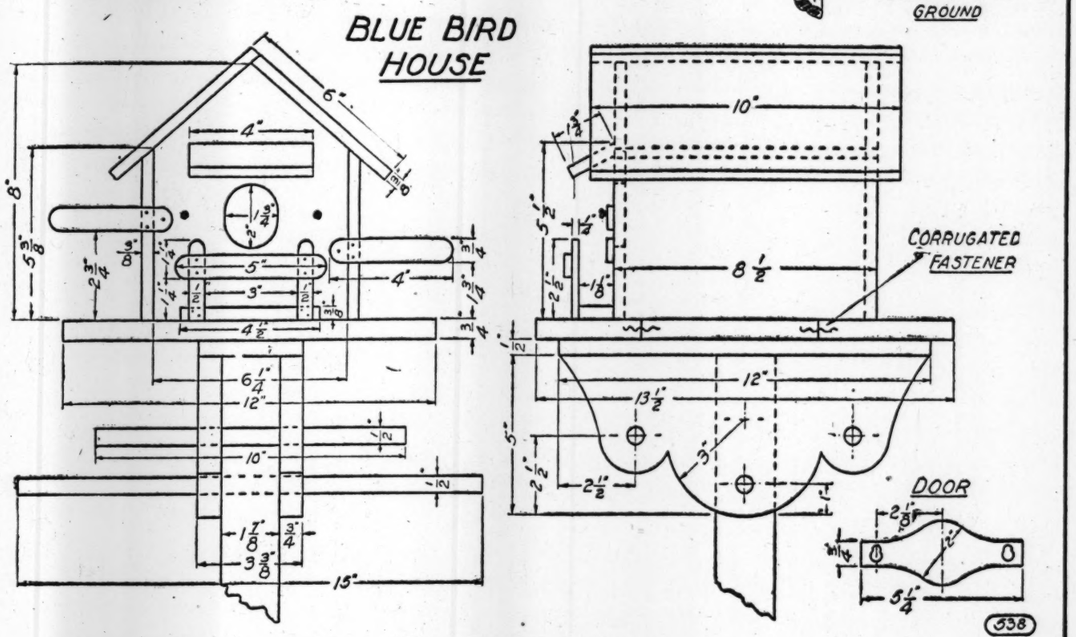
"And now," he smiled, "although it's a little early to mention the names of the next team, I think I'll break a precedent and announce right here that the third speaker on the affirmative side in our debate with Rockwood High will be Ralph Graham!"

Winter Cellar Work

FITTING THE DOOR IN PLACE



POLE 10 FT. ABOVE GROUND



How to Build a Blue Bird House

IF A blue bird could express in words its own desires, it would ask for a cozy little house like the one these busy boys are finishing. It would specify several convenient perches, a porch roof, and the placing of the completed house on a pole, preferably under the eaves, or in a tree, at least 10 feet above the ground. Why not make the blue birds happy by building them such a modern home and presenting it very early in the spring?

Materials

Toolcraft lumber (procurable at hardware stores, in bundles) or, if white pine or cypress is preferred, get the following stock at a lumber yard:

1 piece ¾x12x13½in. for base.
1 piece ½x3⅜x12in. for cleat.
2 pieces ¾x5x12in. for brackets.
2 pieces ½in. dowel 10in. for perches.
1 piece ½in. dowel 15in. for pin.
2 pieces ⅜x6½x8in. front and back.
2 pieces ⅜x5¾x8½in. for sides.
2 pieces ⅜x6x10in. for roof.
1 piece ⅜x1¾x4in. for porch roof.
1 piece ¼x8¼x13in. for perches.
1 piece ¼x7x5in. for perches.
1 piece ⅜x1¼x4½in. for perch support.
1 piece ¼x2x5¼in. for door.

In addition, provide two 1-inch round head screws, four ⅝-inch corrugated fasteners and some ⅝-inch and 1¼-inch nails.

Directions

Step 1: Plane pieces to width for base and fasten edges together with glue, and corrugated fasteners in ends of boards.

Step 2: Lay out brackets and saw to line. Tack brackets lightly together and bore holes for perches; glue and nail brackets to cleat.

Step 3: Cut out front, back and sides of house. Bore or cut a 2 x 1⅝-inch hole in front piece, and nail sides to front and back.

Step 4: Nail and glue house to base, driving nails up through the base, making sure the box is square on floor.

Step 5: Plane bevel on edges of side pieces to pitch of roof.

Step 6: Cut door and set one round head screw at each side of entrance to hold door in place.

Step 7: Fit roof over entrance.

Step 8: Cut perches and attach to house.

Step 9: Cut roof boards and assemble to house; merely tack the overlapping side in order that it can be removed to permit housecleaning.

Step 10: Nail cleat to base.

Finish

Before applying paint or stain, be sure that the surface is free of sawdust, surplus glue, and sanded down. Avoid bright colors; they detract from the birds' beautiful blue and make the house too conspicuous.

The Mail Bag

Reinbek, Near Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

I am 12 years old and live in the country near Hamburg, one of Germany's biggest seaports, and I want you to share a great discovery I have made: I am learning English and have discovered—The Christian Science Monitor, and the deeper I dig into it, the more treasures I find.

There is a German saying, "Pleasures divided are twice as big," and it is because I have had such fun inventing Christmas presents out of the Monitor that I want to share my fun with you. We are four boys and have one big sister, and so you see it is often a scramble to think out gifts which we can all make for our grandparents, uncle and aunts. Well, I have thought this out. My American granddaddy likes history, so I have collected One Minute Biographies for him and pasted them in a scrapbook. I have cut out the "Quotation for Today" and arranged them in a pretty book for my aunt. I am going to make a cook book of Monitor recipes for Mother, and a picture book of friend Snubs for our baby, who is 3 years old. Last year I made a fancy cardboard envelope for the metaphysical articles on the Home Forum page, which I cut out and gave to Mother.

Our Sunday School has translated some of the children's stories in the Monitor and pasted them in books, with the English on one side and the translation on the other side, and we can get these books in the Sunday School lending library. We are all very happy about this.

I am very busy now because I am earning my first money. I sent my American granddaddy a bound blotting book, which he liked so much that he ordered 100 for advertising purposes. I am working and saving up for a trip to America next year, and hope to visit Boston then, because it is my greatest wish to see The Mother Church, the Monitor printing rooms, and to be a visitor at The Mother Church Sunday School.

Does any boy of my age (12) know of a summer camp for boys with Christian Scientists? I should like to go to one for two or three weeks of my stay. New England would be the best, I think. With all good wishes,

Wilhelm B.

[Thank you for telling us about your presents, Wilhelm. The Monitor is certainly proving a treasure-trove, isn't it?—Ed.]

Guernsey, Channel Islands

Dear Editor:

Thank you so very much for publishing my letter. It was simply lovely to see it among all the others. I think I told you in my last letter that we go to England for the school term, so my address won't be Petits Quartiers any more, until Christmas, but it will be Hendon Park, Mill Hill, London. The last time I wrote I told you all about our house in Guernsey. This time I'll tell you about Granny's house where I stay in term time, and about our school.

Granny's house is a big white house with a conservatory in front and it is surrounded by all kinds of trees, oaks, cedars, ashes, and many others. At the back of the house there is a lawn with pine trees growing around it and beyond that there are some woods and a rose garden. There is a large kitchen garden and in it we have a little garden of our own. We bought a packet with seven different kinds of seeds in it at Woolworth's and they all came up except one kind. Granny says they look lovely.

We go to school at St. Albans High School for girls, which is a lovely school. In the summer we play lacrosse and tennis and rounders and cricket. Cricket is my favorite game, and I generally play long stop. In the winter we play lacrosse and netball.

We get up every day at a quarter to seven and I go and feed "Binks," my pet rabbit; he is a chinchilla. I give him clipped oats and all sorts of green food like cabbage and groundsel. Then when I have fed him we have breakfast and after that we walk about one mile and three-quarters to the station and catch a train for school. There is no Christian Science Church or Reading Room in Mill Hill so we love it when we come to Guernsey for the holidays.

I hope my letter isn't too long. I should love girls to correspond with me and I should like especially to hear from girls who live in Germany, only their letters would have to be in English.

Barbara Y.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

Although I have read the Monitor for a long time and made good use of many articles and illustrations of this paper, this is the first time that I have written. I am 16 years old and I am a senior in high school. The school, that I attend is said to be the largest in the city It has about 2800 pupils. In order to change the routine of the student, he has the privilege of belonging to one or more clubs. The two that I have joined are the Tech Club and the Der Deutsche Verein or German Club.

At the meetings of the Tech Club, we are shown motion pictures which deal with different problems of physics. At the German Club meetings, we study German literature, language, and customs. Once in awhile motion pictures and slides are shown to the members. At different times I have recommended the Mail Bag to the members because they wanted to have correspondence with German boys. For several this has proved a success.

I should be delighted to receive letters from boys about my age who live in Germany, in order to improve my German and to help my correspondent with his English.

Donald B.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

We should like to tell you of the Monitor reading club that we have. At our first meeting we had five members and now we have 12. We are each given a different subject to read on, and we find the Home Forum, Children's Page and Art Comment a great help. There is always an abundance of interesting articles in the Monitor and we all have become quite familiar with its pages. The Monitor has taught us all a great deal, and we enjoy reading it.

Marjorie L.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Catherine G. (12), Winnipeg, Canada.
Alice C. (13), Hood River, Ore.—From Scotland and Holland.
Florence B. (14), Houston, Tex.
Helen T. (15), Oil Springs, Ont.—From Spain, France and Italy.
Rica S. (15), Cleveland, O.—From Germany, France or Spain.
Doris J. (16), Tacoma, Wash.—Interested in music, art and aviation.
Mildred K. (16), Philadelphia, Pa.—From Europe and South America.
Alma K. (17), Lethbridge, Alta., Canada.—Especially from India and China.

Boys

Liang Chih Ming, Peiping, China.
Kao Ching Hua, Peiping, China.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (3 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Current Events

Aviators Rescued by Eskimos

A CANADIAN prospecting expedition headed by Col. D. H. McAlpine, president of the Dominion Explorers, Ltd., left Baker Lake, Manitoba, on Sept. 8 last in two airplanes, and then was completely lost sight of, swallowed up in the frozen north. Now comes a radio message from an amateur operator at Cambridge Bay with the welcome news that the expedition has been rescued by Eskimos.

The colonel himself sent a message to headquarters, describing how on the second half of their projected 500-mile trip to Bathurst Inlet they had become lost in arctic fogs. After flying for hours over the open sea, the gas supply of the planes was exhausted, and the little party of eight landed on the water.

They succeeded in dragging their plane ashore to a sandy beach, and there they built a rough shelter and a fire, which they kept burning night and day. Finally three wandering Eskimos, attracted by the fire, approached their camp and agreed to guide the party to the nearest settlement. It was an arduous journey across the snow and ice, but at last, after two months' absence, the aviators found themselves once more in touch with civilization.

School Oratorical Contest

The judges of the International Oratorical Contest for Schools, held at Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, were of necessity expert linguists, for the young speakers delivered their orations in five different languages. The representatives from Great Britain and the United States used English; those from France and Canada, French; those from Germany, German; those from Mexico and South American countries, Spanish. Denmark's champion, the only girl orator, spoke in Danish.

The winner was the Canadian champion, Roch Pinard, who is a descendant of the French settlers of Quebec. Germany's representative, Herbert Schaumann, came second, and Robert Ortiz Griz of Mexico, third.

Help for the Farmer

The Federal Farm Board has now brought forward a definite scheme in aid of the farmer. The members of the board believe that the present price of wheat is too low and that the low price is largely due to the fact that so much wheat is put on the market at practically the same time. They have therefore decided to set aside $100,000,000 for Government loans to farmers through the farmers' co-operative societies. Because of these loans it will be possible for the farmers to hold back their crops until wheat can secure a better price.

The farmers are particularly in need of help at this time because the recent crash on the stock market has had an unfortunate effect on the price of wheat and one which in the judgment of the board is "entirely unwarranted."

Club for Women Fliers

Twenty-four women fliers from six eastern states have just held a meeting at Curtiss Field, L. I., to discuss the formation of a national organization of licensed women pilots. The gathering, which was significant as indicating the increasing part women are preparing to take in aviation, was headed by Miss Amelia Earhart and Mrs. Neva Paris, of New York.

Miss Earhart and Mrs. Paris will act as informal presiding officers until the group is formally organized. Miss Fay Gillis of New York, who has the distinction of being one of the two women fliers who are members of the "Caterpillar Club," acted as secretary.

Little Facts About Common Coins

WHAT do you know about American money except to spend it, or possibly earn a little of it? For instance, do you know that although four 25-cent pieces, or quarter dollars, equal one silver dollar in value, they weigh about 6 per cent less than the dollar? And do you know that the actual silver in the dollar is worth less than half of the buying value of the dollar? In a silver dollar there is about 45 cents' worth of silver, the rest being what is known as alloy. Gold, silver, nickel and copper, tin and zinc, all go into the minting of American coins.

The five-cent piece is commonly known as a nickel although but 25 per cent of that metal goes into its minting, the remainder being copper. Even the cent which we sometimes call a "copper" is not pure copper but alloyed with 5 per cent tin or zinc.

Do you know that all American coins have a raised rim and why? The rim protects the face of the coin from wear and also protects it from dishonest pilferers. To prevent the paring away of the edges of a coin by dishonest persons, the rim of gold and silver coins are milled to make mutilation conspicuous.

Not all coins of the same denomination are exactly alike. The motto "In God we Trust" is not on the old style dime, nickel or cent, nor on the buffalo nickel. Neither is the motto "E Pluribus Unum" on the old dime or cent. And if you will notice carefully, you will find that the small coins are divided as to sex, the buffalo nickel, the Indian head cent and the Lincoln penny having men on their design, while all the other coins have women. Also in noticing this fact, you will be surprised to note how many Lincoln cents are in circulation at present.

Do you know that the gold dollar is very scarce, none having been minted since 1890?

Do you know that the mints where these coins are made are located in Philadelphia, San Francisco, Denver and New Orleans, the last-named being now partly inactive?

When money gets out of the small change class it is known as legal tender, which is defined as money which the law requires a creditor to accept in payment of a debt. Cents and nickels are not legal tender for a sum over 25 cents. Half-dollars, quarters and dimes are legal tender up to $10. This means that if someone owes you $50, you can lawfully refuse to accept payment in small coins and demand legal tender. Sometimes it is wiser to take what is offered than to stand on your lawful rights. Gold and silver dollars and some kinds of paper money are legal tender to any amount, even though, for the sake of convenience, you can object to silver dollars and demand gold if you wish it.

Indoor Games for Winter Evenings

HERE are a few indoor games in which all the family can join during winter evenings.

Take an egg cup, two boxes of matches, and a box of hairpins. Give out one hairpin to each player, and place the matches head upward in the egg cup in the middle of the table. Each player in turn extracts a match with the hairpin and lays it horizontally across the rest of the match heads. If he drops, or dislodges, a match he must keep it. As more and more matches are laid horizontally the structure in the egg cup becomes so perilous that it is very difficult to touch it in any way without dislodging some matches. The winner is the one with fewest matches at the end.

"Biographies" requires no apparatus. One player leaves the room and those remaining choose the name of a town, with the same number of letters in it as there are players in the room. Suppose there are five players and the name chosen be Paris. A letter is allotted to each and the one outside is recalled. The first player begins to tell the biography of a person whose name commences with the letter P. For instance: "I am a boy who crossed a river in a basket. I could do many things that other boys cannot do, but one thing that all boys can do I never did. I am so well known that a charming statue has been made of me." (Peter Pan). There is no limit to the characters that may be used—captains of sport, politicians, characters in well-known books, notorious animals, or even the people present.

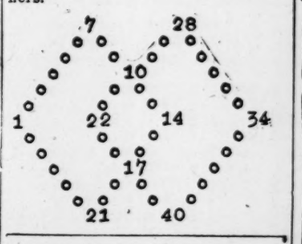
"Quotations" is another game requiring no properties. Someone starts with a familiar quotation, for instance, "All the world's a stage," and the next follows with any quotation, or proverb, beginning with either the first or last letter of the last word, namely, S or E, e. g., "England expects that every man this day will do his duty." The third, getting a choice between D and Y might say: "Dare to be a Daniel. Dare to stand alone," and so on. He who fails loses one. Each player, having only three to lose, the competitors gradually disappear until one is the winner.

Similar scoring is used in the well-known game in which a word is built up, letter by letter, until a player adds a letter which spells a word, and thus loses one:

A simple animal, flower or geography game can be played like this. Each player in turns names an animal, flower, or place beginning with an A. This is continued round and round the circle until all the A animals are exhausted. The player who fails, and has to go on to B, loses one. The game ends with Z when the losses are counted.

Double Diamond Puzzle

Make a double connected diamond our of eight words, according to the diagram. Each word contains seven letters, 1 and 22 are the same letter, and 14 and 34 the same; 10 and 17 are the same. The word 1-7 means by easy degrees, 7-14 a formal discourse, 14-21 pertaining to the East, 1-21 a greedy person, 22-28 a movement expressing an emotion, 28-34 to wed, 34-34 the eye, 22-40 elegant in manners.



Fun With Seeds

SINCE autumn is seed time, seed games and contests are especially fitting for affairs held at this season of the year.

A seed guessing contest may well start the fun. Arrange around a table small dishes containing seeds of various kinds. Number each dish and provide the guests with paper and pencils. The object is to see who can correctly name all, or the greatest number, of seeds represented. The one who succeeds in doing this wins the game. Among the common seeds, easy to obtain but some of them hard to guess, are those of grapefruit, lemons, oranges, melons and canteloupes; barley, oats, sago and other cereals, and the seeds of garden vegetables such as beets, radishes, etc.

After the guessing contest is over the guests may be requested to surround the table, reverse the cards upon which their guesses were written, and outline autumnal landscapes with the seeds. The one producing the best "seed landscape" is the winner.

Filling small bottles with seeds is also fun. All participants are seated around a table. Each is given a small bottle of the same size and a small dish of barley. At a given signal all begin filling their bottles by dropping therein one seed at a time. The one who first fills his bottle wins the contest.

Seed weighing is another good contest. Ask all participants to write down the number of seeds of any specific variety which they think will be contained in an ounce. Weigh the seeds and see whose guess is nearest. The fun consists in seeing how far afield many of the guesses are.

Or you may fill a serving tray or other suitable receptacle with white and black beans, using a great many more white than black ones. Place this on a table within reach of all the guests. Use two similarly filled receptacles if the group is large. Announce that the tray is a flower bed, the white beans are the flowers and the black ones the weeds. At a given signal all fall to weeding. The one who gets the most black beans, or weeds, in the set time wins the game. A combination of any desired white and black seeds of sufficient size may be used instead of the beans.

Skyward

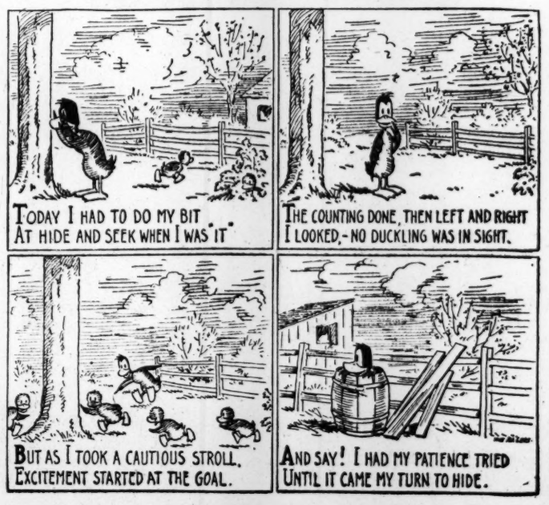
Lying down here in the grass
I watch the airplanes skyward pass.
What if I were up there too
Flying cross the heavens blue!

I'd wave at eagles soaring high,
I'd catch at white clouds drifting by,
I'd find where toy balloons all stay,
That break their strings and float away!

And when the sun had gone to bed,
And moonlight soft about me spread
The little stars would shyly peek,
Perhaps we'd play at hide and seek!

ELOISE HAPPY RICHARDS.

The Adventures of Waddles


TODAY I HAD TO DO MY BIT AT HIDE AND SEEK WHEN I WAS IT
THE COUNTING DONE, THEN LEFT AND RIGHT I LOOKED,-NO DUCKLING WAS IN SIGHT.
BUT AS I TOOK A CAUTIOUS STROLL, EXCITEMENT STARTED AT THE GOAL.
AND SAY! I HAD MY PATIENCE TRIED UNTIL IT CAME MY TURN TO HIDE.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Currency of Friendship

HAS the question ever been asked, Which one of all the officers of state attracts and holds the keenest public attention? If it were asked of me I should not name either King or President, Senator or Prime Minister, or even the Dictator whose single word is law. We forget these people for days and even weeks at a time; they are not nearly so important in the contemporary scheme of things as their prominence in the newspapers might lead one to suppose. Presidents and Kings and Dictators may disappoint our expectations and even our hopes of what they are going to do—and in point of fact none of them can do much—without in the least degree affecting our appetite for breakfast. When they go away on long vacations we seem to carry on much the same as we do when they are legislating and administering at full blast. But there is another Official, in comparison with these great dignitaries a very humble one, whom we think of at least once a day. When he disappoints our expectations and hopes we feel it deeply. Although humble, he is so important that we allow him scarcely any vacations whatever and see to it that he leaves behind him a suitable substitute. Clearly and beyond a doubt the most interesting of all state officials is the Post Man.

Intimately associated with him is the most interesting moment in the day. However the later hours may go, this moment is a bright spot in retrospect. The morning skies may be gray and the duties to which we look forward may be uninspiring, but no dim present and no dull prospect can lessen our happy anticipation of this moment or darken our delight when it arrives. We must count among the most agreeable of all sounds a certain familiar tread on the porch, a thud of paper in the hallway, and a quick double knock at the door. The Post Man is so important and so interesting a personage because it is he who makes this exciting series of noises.

We have tried and we have pretended to be indifferent to these sounds, as though we had more important concerns on hand, but the pretense and the effort have never succeeded. We may be reading a book or playing the piano when that double knock is heard, and we try to continue; but George Meredith is suddenly dull and Chopin insipid the moment we are made aware that there may be lying in the hallway a bit of paper that will transform our future. For the time being, that letter is the only piece of literature that we can attend to.

Of course, we must admit that the contents of the mail bag have deteriorated rapidly during the last decade, or since the time it was made legally possible for business corporations to count off their income taxes the money spent upon advertisement. The volume of my own morning's mail has been trebled during this period by the kind attentions of brokers, haberdashers, publishers, tailors, bankers, and the like, so that sometimes when I first glance at the mound of "matter" lying inside my door I allow myself to think for a moment that I must be almost an important person in the public eye. The fact is, only, that my name has somehow found its way to a good many different mailing lists and that I cannot get it off again. I am not much flattered by these attentions, and in fact they are all, so far as I am concerned, a sheer and utter waste. I answer them all with one sweeping gesture—toward the wastebasket; and this is the same gesture that is being made at about the same time every morning in at least a million other American homes.

After all, it does not much matter how great the amount of dross may be when the pure gold of the morning's mail can be extracted from it with so little effort. I recall that I received in a recent mail no less than sixty-eight different missives and that I found the two genuine letters among them in about half a minute. And so I say, let the brokers and haberdashers and chain-store grocers continue to bombard my door with mail if they like and find that it pays them well, for one must have something to start fires with. All that I care about is that the genuine letters should continue to come.

And they do continue. Letters are among the few good old-fashioned things that have not been "improved" to the vanishing point. I cannot be sure that they are more numerous now than in earlier decades, and yet I think that there has been a slight increase in their number as my acquaintance has broadened and one friendship has led to another. There would be many more of them, I know, if only I could manage to play my part in correspondence, but even now, undeserving as I am, I find myself rich in letters. They come to me from round the corner and from the ends of the earth; they come from people I have known since childhood and from others whom I have never seen. And I know that I speak the thought of thousands when I say that they build up and sustain no small part of what strength I have; they assure me of understanding and comradeship; the recollection of them makes deep and settled loneliness impossible; they warm the world for me and help me to realize more fully every day how friendly a place our little planet is.

We sometimes hear a political economist grow lyrical about the pervasiveness of money, about how it finds a way into almost every sort of human transaction and links together innumerable individuals who know nothing of one another; but I have never heard anyone speak in similar terms of this other currency, almost as pervasive, that consists in giving rather than in taking, that sets up no demands, and yet does nevertheless bind society together. When I see the Post Man coming down the street in the early morning with bales and bundles of this currency thrown over his shoulder I sometimes have a fleeting vision of the various and strange ways in which his daily grist is brought to him: I see the post offices of the prairies and the mountains that I knew in years gone by; I see the trains, the mail wagons, the ocean liners tumbling in mid-sea, and the air mail gnawing its way across the sky that arches a continent; still farther back, I see dim faces bending over paper, and there is a light on those faces such as falls only upon those who devote themselves for at least a few moments to the happiness of others with no thought of a personal return. Ah yes, money; we know its power and mystery right well, and are unlikely to underestimate them, but there is another currency in the world of a very different sort, quite as mysterious and perhaps—who knows?—as powerful. It too can link together those who seem far apart in space; it can join those who will never meet in any other way, and the way a letter carries a flash from heart to heart is as strange to me as lightning.

On the table before me lies a letter from a friend in North Dakota whom I have never seen. This letter is dated simply "October," probably because the writer did not know the day of the month and thought, as I do, that one year is about as good as another. (A first-rate idea, this; and I agree that when one can write the proud word "October" at the head of a letter one should be content to stop there, without adding unimportant details.) The young man who writes it is evidently a newspaper reporter who works also as a farm hand when that better suits his drifting purpose. During the past summer he has been working on a huge farm of the American Northwest, plowing and sowing and gathering into barns and riding western horses through the rain and gazing hard in the still summer nights at the stars.

Well, and this young man with so many better things to do, writes me a good letter, in which he is so kind as to say "you are probably the best friend I have up here on these lonesome prairies." I hope he knew to a nicety how those words would come home to me when I read them here in my New England study.

A letter of that sort is a voice in the silence, a light shining out of darkness. When I remember such letters—and when can I ever forget them?—it is with a glow of certainty that I have made this world my home, that I belong here, that a few things would have been different if I had never arrived. All this long effort to make myself overheard outside the walls of self has not been in vain, I say. Here is this friend and that who calls back to me in ringing tones of assurance that I have been heard and understood. And that makes all the difference. One writes from Japan, another from Ceylon, and a third from the Australian bush. Space and distance are nothing to us. Letters come to me on the same day from York and New York, from Memphis and South Africa, from London and California. But I must not reveal my wealth lest I should seem to boast, for I know that there are persons who are proud of an extensive correspondence. I do not understand such persons at all. The more letters I get and the better they are the more undeserving of such purely beautiful gifts I know myself to be.

O. S.

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Fragment of Early XVII Century Embroidered Filet.

Mail Day in British Columbia

Mail day! Happy words! Last night Eve and her mother had opened the door and stepped outside to stamp on the clear, firm crust of snow sparkling in the starlight. "Good sleighing," Eve chuckled knowingly. They shivered, rubbed the thermometer and peered closely; only twenty-two below and no wind. A coyote howled across the lake, an owl hooted, and they turned back into the cabin.

And now, the dishes washed, the big heater stoked full from the glistening pile of clean birch stacked high in the wood corner, the drafts all tightly shut, themselves all warmly wrapped, they were ready for the trail.

Eve led, big snowshoes under one arm, small ones under the other; one by one she slid them down the steep bank onto the lake shore, then putting the dog harness on the cozy robes in the sled, she sent it careering merrily after them. Laughing gleefully, she descended the rickety steps and retrieved her snowshoes, so gay looking with scarlet bobbles round their edges. They had been made by an old Indian, and without undoing their tie-ups or bending to touch them, Eve twisted her feet into them with all the artistic ease and accustomness of an Indian.

"Come along," she called, hopping on the snow crust with her elongated footwear. Mother tucked one babe for a moment's safe keeping into her high chair—a feat only just possible owing to multiplicity of clothing—and with the other under her arm, she carefully made the descent, deposited her jovial, rosy-cheeked bundle in the sled and returned for little sister. "Here, Billy, Billy, Billy-dog," Eve called, and out of the fringe of willows and brush bounded the collie. Harnessing was quick work. "There now, good dog, to the post office." He was off, tearing along the smooth snowshoe trail over the lake at incredible speed, the sled swinging from side to side behind him, the babies gurgling with delight.

The log cabin, half hidden among majestic firs, peeped out over Nukko Lake. The rare beauty of its wooded shores, washed by golden waters on summer days, lapped by silvery wavelets on moonlit nights, sparkling, glittering wonderful in the grip of the ice king, was new each day.

On the other side they helped to push the sled up a rise into the deep, still woods. The firs and spruce gathered close around, bending their branches low, whispering the forest's message for those who have ears to hear, and high over their faraway tops, a thin, gay ribbon of blue followed the curves of the trail. Then down, down, down, they held the sled from running onto Billy's heels as it slid onto Ruby Lake, so aptly named, small, round, set in a hollow, amid the surrounding dark timber. They were soon across it, following again the interminable winds of the beautiful trail to a clearing on the edge of still another lake, where a group of small log cabins huddled close, as though to gain confidence. Billy quickened his pace, on past the barn, the guest house, the little post office and store, to the kitchen door of the postmistress herself, and as she opened it to welcome her visitors, he sped right in, pausing not for the slight matter of a sled behind him bumping over the door sill, barking his satisfaction at reaching warmth and good smells at the end of the trail.

The babes gurgled on the floor. Eve, having upended the snowshoes in approved fashion, tugged off her own and her mother's overshoes, her dark sparkling eyes shining out over plump cheeks, velvety soft and glowing as rose petals. The kind hostess said,—"Now you just watch the bread in the oven while I get your mail," and she bustled into overshoes and sweater and disappeared into the next cabin, which served as post office and store to the few scattered homesteaders, trappers, and Indians of the Chief Lake district.

She returned with her arms loaded. Letters from far distant parts, a parcel from England, books, Monitors, periodicals. Then what a luncheon they had in these wilds! Ling from the lake, potatoes and carrots dug from the garden in the beautiful Indian summer, delicious wild raspberries picked and canned in July, with rich cream from bossy lowing in the barn, pumpkin pie, cookies, hot from the oven; and "Oh, just try that cake, Eve, honey," and Eve broke a straw from the corn broom in the corner and thrust it into the golden brown cake. "Done," she declared, knowingly appraising the clean straw and withdrawing the cake. Later a few groceries had to be bought in the dim little store that smelt of rubber boots, candles, coal oil, raw furs, cheese, onions, German socks, beans, dried fruit, salt pork, lemons, axes, flour, pilot-bread, moccasins, overalls, canned goods, and countless other commodities. Then amid many good-bys and invitations to come again, Billy was bidden to "mush on."

Just as they reached Ruby Lake the crimson sun dipped behind the dark firs that cover the hill toward Nukko Lake. Splendor indescribable! The frozen lake all crimson stained, set in the virgin-white of untrodden snow, under an opal tinted sky, and one thin shimmer of pure gold above the tops of the firs they journeyed toward. The glow deepened, a magnificent pageant in a silent land. They plunged into the gloom of the firs and all helped to push the sled to the top, and there, surpassing beautiful old Sol still smiled on them, bathing their home lake in gold. A quick descent, a merry race along that glittering trail and their cabin windows flashed back to them the reflected glory of the sunset.

In Praise of Builders

How good to be a carpenter
And make a house stand up,
To set a roof, from weather proof,
That man may bide or sup.

How good to lay a wall for time
Of comfortable brick,
Or set the stones like herring bones
Where garden paths are quick.

And good to build of mortared words,
Of phrases planed and pressed,
A house of thought, a garden wrought,
Where souls may pause and rest.

—EUNICE TIETJENS, in "Leaves in Windy Weather."

REPRODUCED here is a portion of a marvelous piece of lace in the Cluny Museum of Paris. The fragment reproduced is but one-twelfth of the whole, and is slightly enlarged, the original being eleven by thirteen inches. It was made in the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the Renaissance influence was yielding to Classicism, and when the House of Bourbon had been restored and the effects of the religious toleration under the Edict of Nantes were being felt.

Lace making was then a fine art, and one can imagine the gentle ladies circumspectly plying their needles in some high chamber of a castle. A stream flows placidly by the walls, and the first fields reach out to meet the forest. A horn is heard in the distance, and peasants' dogs along a road are barking as knight and page ride by. It must have been under some such pleasant and genteel circumstances that such a work as this was done, for the detail shows great knowledge of many things. There are in all seventy-two principal squares, and at the corner of each are smaller squares of similar net with figures of animals or birds in embroidered filet. The large pieces and their attendant cornices are held together by linen strips with open patterns done in a stitch known today as "brodérie anglaise."

Interest centers on the multiplicity of stories told in the seventy-two chief pictures. The planets are unmistakably portrayed, Ptolemy and a peacock, a cock and a deer, a camel and an elephant. Birds alight on a fountain; a knight plucks a rose; a lady is busy at her spindle; and Joy, Hope, Charity, Justice, Temperance, and suchlike are given characteristic features. Each block is worthy of separate study, for each tells us of legends and manners of the period in which this extraordinary document in lace was fashioned.

The Cluny Museum occupies a building which dates from the sixteenth century and is filled with precious medieval products of art and industry.

Milnia Grandiflora Cerulea

Pottering round my garden with the watering-can, giving a drink here to the dahlia of M. Dahl and a drink there to the fuchsia of M. Fuchs, I have dreamed of a milnia which the world will be watering three hundred years hence. Throw a stone into the sea and there is a splash, yes, and a widening ripple, but the ripple grows ever fainter as it travels, and in a little while it is as if the stone had never been cast. So, it may be, with our books. How little will it mean, all that I have struggled to write, to the cottager of the twenty-second century who has decided to transplant his milnia from the back garden to the front. "How are your milnias doing?" they will ask each other, and I shall straighten myself proudly . . . if they answer, "Well." For I feel that I should do well; yes, I have that feeling. Even in a north border "Milnia grandiflora cerulea, an interesting growth of neat habit," would do well.—A. A. MILNE, from "Country Life."

In an Airplane

Above the clouds in soaring flight,
Upheld on arms of bedrock air
Aloft, with wings!
The dream of centuries come true,
No longer may the eagle spurn
Men's low estate.
Humanity has rent its chains,
And mounts the sky as readily
As do the birds.

What further victories will come
As men more clearly recognize
Their heritage!
For all the bonds that, ages gone,
Have seemed to bind them down to earth
In slavery,
At last are being proved no more
Than false beliefs that limit thought,
Without true claim.

And thus all progress humanly
Foretells the day of broader range
And greater power;
It points to peace and liberty,
And as the airplane finds its scope
In higher realms,
So must humanity's true aims
Find inspiration mid the skies
Of lofty thought!

ARTHUR S. HOLLIS.

Where the Sketch Book Was Born

The motorist who knows Irving's Sketch Book and likes an objective point for a trip, cannot do better than to make a pilgrimage to Kinderhook, in New York State, where the original characters in the legends of Sleepy Hollow lived once upon a time.

In autumn, when the woods along the excellent highway have donned their scarlet and gold, and goldenrod and asters nod by the roadside, the trip is particularly enjoyable. Every farmer along the route has turned his house into a wayside inn, so there is no need to pack a basket luncheon; the meals are likely to be pork chops and potatoes, with apple pie for dessert, but there will be rich milk and cream.

Like all geniuses Washington Irving took liberties with facts. Probably Katrina Van Tassel never saw Sleepy Hollow, and it is certain that Ichabod Crane never taught school there, nor did the headless horseman ride over the Pocantico bridge, but it is interesting to see the places that he selected for the setting for the tale, and Sunnyside is actually there, down a leafy lane that marks the boundary line between Tarrytown and Irvington. The house has been enlarged, and has outgrown the Dutch-gabled, ivied cottage wherein Irving sat up in bed nights and lit matches for light to jot down his notes.

The Old Dutch Church is there too, beside the lazy brown Pocantico, but the old bridge of the headless horseman has been replaced by a modern span, the gift of William Rockefeller. The ancient mill was destroyed some years ago; it was the oldest building in Sleepy Hollow, antedating the Dutch Church by some six months.

Tarrytown is no longer the Sleepy Hollow of Irving's time; it has a trolley, buses, fleets of taxis, a handsome Y. M. C. A. building and a theater, with gilded boxes, an artistically lighted and decorated interior, electric fans in summer, and a gorgeous red and gold velvet curtain that rises on the latest in the "talkies" and vaudeville. It was built by William Wallace, the candy king, for an opera house a decade or so ago and by him presented to the town.

Kinderhook is about a hundred miles farther on, a green country of peaceful farms and singing waters. It was there that Washington Irving conceived the Sketch Book while he was the guest of Judge Van Ness in the house which later became "Lindenwold," the home of Martin Van Buren.

Here you realize that Katrina Van Tassel was not an imaginary belle of the olden time, and Ichabod Crane was not a myth, for the Van Tassel house and the schoolhouse where Ichabod did teach are not only still standing but occupied and in a fair state of preservation. There, too, is the bridge over which the headless Hessian galloped at midnight — a quaint, covered wooden bridge, one of the few still left in rural America, and spanning a stream that might be the Pocantico, it is so like it.

The Van Tassel homestead has been kept as nearly as possible as it was when the schoolmaster came courting. The flintlock that belonged to Katrina's short-tempered father still hangs over the shelf, and the two chairs in which no doubt the famous sweethearts sat many a time are in their places each side of the fireplace; in fact, a groove in the wooden floor is pointed out to visitors as having been caused by Ichabod's hitching his chair nearer and nearer to the coy Katrina. The opening into the cellar where the slaves lived has not been disturbed; it was used to shove logs through for the fireplace at which the negroes cooked, and which warmed their subterranean quarters in winter. The house has the steep roof typical of all Dutch farmhouses of the period.

The schoolhouse where Ichabod Crane, otherwise Jesse Merwin, taught the elemental R's is still attended by the children of the surrounding country, a one-story wooden building which only needs a belfry at one end to be the counterpart of a rural church of early times.

Jean Paduzzi, whose farm adjoins the Van Tassel homestead and whose pretty daughters attend the Ichabod Crane school, has the lore of the Sketch Book at his finger tips and can tell you more about the homes and haunts of its characters than anyone else in either Kinderhook or Sleepy Hollow. As you say good-by to this delightful man who has made you acquainted with the simple folks of a more wholesome age who inspired Irving to write his best-known work, you feel that you have just stepped back from a past century fragrant with wood fires and pumpkin pies, and have shaken hands with red-faced Mynheer Van Tassel.

"Approved unto God"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CENTURIES ago, in his epistle to Timothy, the Apostle Paul wrote certain words of deep spiritual import, words which have been preserved in the New Testament for all ages. He said, "Study to shew thyself approved unto God."

It is not difficult to understand the meaning of the word "study" as applied to the conventional pursuits of mankind; but to apply this word to the things of God requires, first, a glimpse of the necessity for spiritual application, and then consecrated persistence in this straight line of endeavor. To be successful, the student must be sincere, earnest, eager, and devoted to the attaining of good, which excludes all that might seem to interfere with or interrupt true thinking.

Desire for personal approval has caused many to forfeit happiness, health, and harmony. It is a mortal propensity which it is impossible to satisfy, and which leads to that hypocrisy so strongly condemned by Christ Jesus. This master Teacher and demonstrator of the power and ever-presence of God was wholly absorbed in the study and practice of that which is pleasing to God; and he received the commendation of the Father, "This is my beloved Son: hear him." Today we, too, may "hear him" through the study of his teachings as given in the Gospels and elucidated by Christian Science. The persistent application of his words of divine wisdom will give us the key to that spiritual understanding of God which alone can satisfy the longings of the human heart.

Christian Science aids one in the sincere search for the true knowledge of God, divine Love. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 113), "The vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love." The reflection of the power of divine Love, the power so fully demonstrated by Christ Jesus, will overcome all forms of sin, disease, lack, loss, fear, and death. The understanding of divine Love is surely worth any sacrifice.

Our beloved Master lived and proved the truth of every one of his teachings. When one asked him, "Which is the great commandment," he said, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." Each one must eventually learn how to put this rule into practice, engrave it upon the heart, and express it under all conditions. Love for our neighbor will overflow from the heart when it is filled with sincere love for God; and this unselfed love is approved of Him.

In the epistle to Timothy, Paul also writes, "Shun profane and vain babblings: . . . their word will eat as doth a canker." The teaching of Christian Science exposes unspiritual thoughts—hatred, revenge, envy, malice, lust, selfishness, and the like—as the cause of human bondage to suffering, disease, sorrow, loneliness, weariness, and the multitude of other inharmonies which seem to fret mankind. Spiritual understanding exposes these pitfalls of material sense, and reveals to each one, according to his individual need, the way of escape from mortal beliefs.

Previous to the running of a race a goal is set; and human effort is expended in the hope of achieving a coveted prize. Paul wrote to the Philippians, "I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." And the assertion of the Master was, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." By his healing words and works Jesus fulfilled his mission, and we have his clear record to study and demonstrate. Since he came to reveal a more spiritual and beautiful sense of life, the demonstration of his teachings must be approved of God.

It is for each one of us to put into actual practice the teachings of Christ Jesus, his revelation of Truth. The joy of this study is that for each one who gains the true understanding of God there is a spiritual prize to be won. Every iota of spiritual understanding put into practice, through right thinking, carries its reward of harmony, health, and happiness; and its unfoldment is endless. As the quality of thought is improved, so will the activities of daily life be seen as opportunities for service to God and mankind. As love for this service grows, human conditions are bettered, and a more abundant, more spiritual and desirable sense of life is realized. Humility replaces self-love; compassion replaces criticism, and the kingdom of God is found to be revealed through spiritual thinking, whereby all mankind is benefited.

Desire for the approval of men fades into nothingness before the admonition, "Study to shew thyself approved unto God." The foundation for spiritual reasoning, as found in the first chapter of Genesis, is stated in the words, "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." Holding thought steadfastly to this perfect model enables one to understand the meaning of the heavenly benediction heard by Christ Jesus, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

Drawing Music

Among the Chippewa Indians of North America, we are told, "there is no musical notation: a picture of the idea of a song is drawn on a bark-strip, from which another person who has never heard it can sing it accurately." This, like so much in the art of so-called primitive races, puts us all to shame. We cannot draw a picture of the idea of a piece of music from which another person who has never heard the music can get an accurate impression of it. Yet if there is any purpose in musical criticism, that purpose is surely to convey, by words rather than by pictures, "the idea of a song" to others who have never heard it. . . .

We can hold the score of a symphony in our hands, complete and whole and all at once; but to hold the music signified by that score, the idea of the song, in . . . a like completeness and wholeness is a very different and vastly more difficult proposition. When listening to music, we are subject to all the limitations which time imposes: but when we reflect upon what we have heard, when we try to sum it all up and to distill its quintessence, we have to pit ourselves against time in an effort to transcend its inhibitions and its restrictions. . . . To see a piece of music whole, like a picture, to grasp the rhythm and design not merely of particular sections but of the entire work—and, as the result of this process, to be able to comprehend and share with its composer the complex synthesis of moods . . . the work expresses—such is the task of the writer of music. This being admitted, it is painfully apparent that when we speak or write about music—and here the professional critic is in much the same case as the man who tries to record the impressions of his first concert—we embark upon a well-nigh impossible task. Music, for us, only begins where words end: how then can we hope to translate the message of music into words? Only the simplest music yields to our attempts to draw a satisfactory verbal picture of the idea inspiring it. . . .

Composers cannot tell you themselves how or why they write this or that kind of music, and the professional critics are too often inclined to avoid the simpler, fundamental problems of the art, taking refuge either in the current cant of musical journalese, which skillfully proffers the minimum of meaning with the maximum of verbiage, or in technicalities which the ordinary music-lover—who is always more interested in music's relation to life than in its relation to other music—finds more bewildering than the most abstruse specimen of actual composition. Thus, the simplest and most natural questions of the non-musician are apt to prove the most embarrassing to the theorist and the critic who have so long taken these elementary problems for granted as already solved that they have no answer but gibberish or evasion.—From "Frederick Delius," by PHILIP HASELTINE.

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SHARP ADVANCE AFTER ANOTHER VIOLENT DROP

Stock Market Fluctuations Wide and Volume of Business Huge

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Closing on the bottom yesterday, stocks did about as might have been expected in opening lower this morning. However, the starting prices were in many instances much below anticipations, and the Street spent an uneasy first half hour.

Recovery definitely set in about the end of that period as forced selling dried up, and shorts and investors began to purchase.

Quite possibly the toe-nail margin accounts which were cleaned out this morning leaves the market in pretty good shape. Early declines ranged from 5 to 20 points, sending such stocks as United States Steel, American Telephone, Johns Manville to new lows.

Steel led the rally. Opening sales were in large volume, blocks of 5000 to 75,000 shares (the latter made by General Motors) coming out.

The ticker dropped more than an hour behind, and the volume was well above that of yesterday, at around 7,500,000 shares.

While the depressing weakness in prices at the opening tended further to discourage those still holding stocks on margin, the ensuing rally again raised hopes that better times are close at hand, if not already here.

Each recession in prices has, of course, attracted more investment buying, with the flow of stock from weak to strong hands.

Brokers Loan Statement

Equilibrium is bound to be established at some level, and the resistance shown by leading stocks at this morning lows, which for the most part were above last week's lows, encourages one to believe that in spite of its outward sickly appearance the market is really gaining in soundness. At all events, the short positon is becoming increasingly precarious.

Credit played little part in the stock trading. Call money at 6 per cent and other sections of the market were unchanged. Foreign exchanges were firm, with the exception of Canadian dollars. A fresh slump in that currency brought the discount up to 2½ per cent.

A gold movement from across the northern border would ordinarily follow such weakness in the Canadian dollar, but so far as known, so gold has come this way. Several months ago the weakness in Canadian Government put a veritable embargo on the metal, and nothing happened. Canada is at the present time, in effect, off the gold standard.

Denuded of all but the influence of export and import merchandise balances, this country, even with the current easy money conditions, doubtless would pull in more gold from foreign countries than it would lose. Especially is that true in view of the drying up of foreign loans.

But France, for example, has large balances here which can be called home in the form of gold. Any substantial gold efflux would tend to lift money rates in New York, unless the Reserve banks kept the credit reservoir filled, and stop the movement.

Federal Reserve Statement

In spite of the loss of gold to Paris and the lower discount rate the Bank of England's statement for the last week shows a small gain in bullion. Circulation decreased sharply, probably marking the passing of the end of the month financial transactions, and the reserve ratio rose from 30.10 per cent to 30.80 per cent. As expected, the Bank of France reports a large gain in gold.

Commodity markets rallied with stocks. Both wheat and cotton yesterday declined without any apparent reason from a crop standpoint. Their recovery today coincided with the rally of the stock market after the weak opening.

The week covered by the Federal Reserve brokers loan statement, to be issued this evening, has been the shortest in point of trading hours in stock exchange history—barring, of course, the two occasions on which the exchange was closed for an extended period. From Wednesday night to Wednesday night the week contained only 11 trading hours.

However, yesterday's trading will not figure in the actual loans arranged, but Wednesday of last week will. That will bring the number of hours of trading influencing loans to 13. Last Wednesday and Thursday brought a rally in prices, but Monday of this week stocks sold off.

Revamping Financial Plans

New financing meanwhile was at a low ebb, and even the rally was marked by the passage of margin stock into the hands of downright purchases. It is to be expected under the circumstances that the loan report this evening will show another substantial decline.

This week's Federal Reserve Bank statement will be read with interest for light on reserve policy. The Reserve Banks have performed valuable tasks in the credit field during the stock-market crisis, and everyone will consider that the averting of a market panic was the primary consideration. Lowering of the discount rate a week later than hindsight shows was the proper time, did not vitiate entirely the real aid given.

Continuance of Reserve Bank credit generosity will be based mainly on a desire to help business, but such help does, of course, aid the stock market also. Whether Reserve Bank credit is obtained through central bank buying of bills or government securities, does not matter greatly, but an increase in one holding or both is anticipated.

The severe decline in the stock market is upsetting many a carefully laid financial plan as well as some others which were drawn up more hastily. A large number of industrial corporations have either withdrawn or postponed offers of additional stock, and a few instances have come to hand of the collapse of merger plans.

The event of the season unquestionably is, however, the National City Bank-Corn Exchange affair. While talk has been heard of a new proposal eliminating the cash guarantee for Corn Exchange stock, most people in the Street look for the merger to be abandoned. Shares of both banks have fallen precipitately.

More Dividend Increases

If, as expected, National City Bank stockholders vote down the proposals for a merger, their action would be understandable on their unwillingness to have their bank pay out over $200,000,000 to obtain stock which now has a market value of less than half that amount. Uncertainty over this deal has probably been one of the many factors making for unrest in the stock market.

Another flock of extra and increased regular dividends helped to swell the number which has been going up since the good example set by American Can and United States Steel a week ago. With prices receding and dividends rising, yields on good stocks are improving rapidly.

BOARD OF TRADE TO CLOSE

CHICAGO—Chicago Board of Trade will be closed Monday, Nov. 11, Armistice Day.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 7	Last Nov. 6
57⅞	37½	..	Abitibi	1600	39¼	39	39¼	42
112½	106	7	Ab & Str pf	50	106	106	106	..
750	250	6	Adams Exp	100	210	210	210	250
96	84¾	5	Adams Ex pf	100	85½	85½	85½	86
35½	20	2	Adams Mill	1200	21	20	21	20
34	22	..	Adams Ex ct	9200	25	22	23¼	22
104⅞	7	..	Adv-Rumely	200	14½	14	14	15
119	15	..	Adv-Ku pf	1000	20	19	19	19¼
47⅞	¾	..	Ahumada	2500	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
223⅜	90	2	Air Reduc	14200	104⅜	90	104⅜	100¼
48⅞	25	2¶	Airway El	1900	25	25	25	25
11¼	2½	..	Ajax Rubber	1200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
10¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	2800	5	4½	5	5
25	5	..	Albany PWP	600	10⅜	10	10	9½
56½	18⅛	..	Alleghany	30500	26⅜	21⅞	26⅜	24
118⅜	95	5½	Alleghany pf	400	98½	96¼	96¼	98¾
92	80¼	5½	Allegh pf xw	200	89	88½	88½	89¼
354¾	204⅜	6	Allied Chem	8700	211¼	200	209	207
125	120¼	7	Allied Ch pf	500	123½	122	122	123½
..	¾	..	Allis Ch rts	1000	¾	⅝	¾	¾
75½	37¼	7	Allis-Chal	5400	43¾	40½	43	44⅛
30½	29	..	Alph P C	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	29
42⅝	17½	2	Amerada	3500	22	21	22	23
23⅝	4	..	Am Ag Ch	600	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7
73¾	25½	..	Am Ag Ch pf	1500	25⅞	24⅞	25	26
157	86	2¶	Am Bk Note	2500	95	86	91	95
65¾	57	3	Am Bk N pf	80	60	57	57	..
20½	8	..	Am Beet S	1300	9½	9	9½	9
76½	28⅞	..	Am Bosch	4500	34⅝	31¾	34⅛	34⅞
62	43⅛	1.60¶	Am Brake	1500	46	45½	46	47
126¼	116½	7	Am Brake pf	30	119¾	117½	117½	..
34¾	4¾	..	Am Br Bov	6200	9	8⅜	9	9¾
104	49¾	..	Am Br Bv pf	100	67	65	65	68
184½	105	3¶	Am Can	36600	120	103	120	115
142	132	..	Am Can pf	700	139½	138	139½	9
106½	76	6	Am Car&F	500	81⅞	80½	80½	83¼
120	110½	7	Am Car pf	200	115	114½	114½	..
95⅛	70¾	7	Am Chain pf	100	80	80	80	..
81⅝	35	2	Am Chicle	1000	41	38	41	41
55	20	1.60§	Am Com Alc	2500	24⅞	20	24⅞	25
47¾	20½	2	Am En Til	400	23¾	21⅛	21⅜	24
98½	30¼	..	Am Europe	600	31	30	31	30¼
199¼	50	..	Am& FPw	34500	74⅞	54	73	60
108½	104	7	Am & FP 7	400	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜	105¼
103	86¼	7	Am & FP2pf	200	90	89	90	90
42	19⅜	1	Am Hawaii	1500	22	20¼	22	23
10	5	6¼	Am Hide	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
52¼	29	..	Am Ide pf	200	29	29	29	..
54	29	2¶	Am Ice	3700	35	32½	35	33½
96	89¾	6	Am Ice pf	400	88	88	88	89
96¾	30	2¶	Am Int Corp	17200	39¾	33	39	36
8⅞	2½	..	Am La Fr	800	3	3	3	3½
136	99	8	Am Loco	2300	100¼	98¾	100	100
81¾	41⅛	3	Am Metals	7200	47	43¾	47	48
98¼	61	7	Am Nat G pf	40	70¾	70	70	71½
177⅛	3	..	Am Piano	100	4	4	4	..
55	16	..	Am Piano pf	20	19¼	19¼	19¼	20
175¾	73¾	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	7580	77⅞	70	75¼	79
104	92¼	6	Am P & L 6	200	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
80	70	3	Am P&L pf A	200	73¾	73¾	73¾	74⅝
84¾	76½	5	Am P&L pf st	200	79	79	79	80
55⅜	28	1½	Am Radiat	27200	34	31¼	34	33¼
64¾	15	..	Am Repub	2400	18½	15½	18½	18½
144⅝	72	2¶	Am Roll Mill	10900	80	76⅞	80	82
3	⅜	..	Am R M rts	800	¾	½	½	½
74⅜	51¼	4¶	Am Saf Raz	1600	56⅜	51⅞	54	52
41⅞	25¼	3	Am Seating	1500	26	24	24	25¼
7	⅜	..	Am Ship	1300	1	⅞	1⅛	1⅛
130⅜	76	4	Am Smelt	26400	74⅞	74	74½	76
79⅞	35⅜	3	Am Stl Fnd	5700	47	41	47	44
85	40	2	Am Stores	2100	48⅜	45	48	49½
94⅜	65	..	Am Sugar	3700	65	62¼	65	65½
32⅞	17	6	Am Tel&Cab	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
310¼	193¾	9	Am Tel&T	38600	226	205	226	215
181	135	8	Am Type	800	140	125	140	140
112	107¼	7	Am Type pf	10	107½	107½	107½	108
199	60	1¶	Am Wat W	13900	70	60	67	74
104	97	6	Am Wat W 6	300	100½	100½	100½	100¾
27⅞	5⅞	..	Am Wool	2000	9	8¼	8¼	9⅛
58⅜	20⅝	..	Am Wool pf	2500	22¼	21¼	22½	23¼
16⅜	6¼	..	Am Writ ct	1200	7⅞	7	7	7¼
49¼	8⅜	..	Am Zinc	3300	10	8¾	10	10⅛
111¾	60	..	Am Zinc pf	200	63¾	55⅝	63½	60
140	75½	7	Anaconda	110300	89¼	80	85½	82⅛
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	3900	37⅜	32¼	37⅜	38¼
68⅜	30	3	Andes Cop	2500	38⅜	33¼	36¼	33⅞
49½	22¾	2	Arch Dan	3000	27½	25¼	26	27¾
115	102¾	7	Arch Dan pf	50	105	104	104	..
..	⅛	..	Arch D rts	5000	..	..	⅛	⅛
95	75	7	Armour D uf	300	80	80	80	81⅛
18⅜	5½	..	Arm Ill A	4500	6¾	6	6⅛	6⅛
10¼	3½	..	Arm Ill B	14100	3¾	3⅛	3½	4
40⅞	10¾	..	Arnolds Con	1900	11½	11¼	11¼	13
86	60	..	Arm Ill pf	300	65	62	62	66
35⅞	25	1½	Art Metals	400	29½	24½	24½	..
100	92¼	4	Art Loom pf	20	92	92	92	92
58⅜	33	4	Asso Apparl	400	37	37	37	38½
70¾	28	2½	Asso Dry G	6300	33½	29¾	31½	35
107	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	200	85	85	85	..
298¾	195¼	10	Atchison	78800	194¾	170½	192¾	177
104⅛	99	5	Atchison pf	900	101⅝	101	101½	102
209½	165	10	Atl Coast L	800	174	170½	170½	175½
86⅞	32⅛	..	Atl G&W I	3200	73	67⅝	69⅞	69
62⅞	45¾	4	Atl G&WI pf	300	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	55
77⅞	30	1¶	Atl Refin	32600	42⅝	38¾	42	41¼
140	80	4	Atlas Pwd	1800	85	85	85	86⅞
106½	96	6	Atlas Pwd pf	20	99⅜	99	99	99
17⅞	10	..	Atlas Tack	500	9½	9	9	10
514	120	4	Auburn Auto	1400	174	135½	169	135
11⅜	3¼	5⅜	Austin N	1400	4⅞	3⅝	4⅞	3½
42⅛	25	..	Austin N pf	200	18	18	18	25
45⅞	36¼	3	Auto Sales pf	500	36½	32	32	39¼
50	36	3	Auto Strop A	300	36	36	36	..
20	6	..	Aviation	12700	7⅜	6⅝	7¼	7¾

—B—

125	114½	7	Baldwin pf	120	114¼	114	114	114½
66⅝	15	..	Baldwin new	3800	23	22¼	23	22
145⅛	112	6	Balt & O	22500	119¾	113⅜	118¾	116
80⅝	73	4	Balt & O pf	300	80	80	80	80¼
4½	¾	..	Bang & Ar rts	1300	1⅜	⅜	1	1
90⅜	55	2½	Bangor & A	1100	65½	62	64⅞	65
115	103¼	7	Bang & A pf	220	110	107¼	107¼	110
29¼	3½	..	Barnet	600	4	3⅝	3⅞	..
49⅛	20	2	Barnsdall A	14500	24⅛	22½	24	23⅝
131	75	3	Beatrice	1300	82	84	84	87
101	67	3	Beechnut	1600	70¼	70¼	70¼	69
17⅞	6⅛	..	Beldinb H	1300	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝	7
84⅞	77⅞	4.14	Belg NR ppf	100	78	78	78	78½
104⅜	28⅛	2	Bendix	11700	33⅞	31⅛	33	33⅛
60⅞	32¼	3	Best & Co	2500	38⅝	33½	36¼	34¼
140⅜	80	4	Beth Steel	48800	94	83	93	86½
125	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf	2500	121⅞	120	120	122
136⅜	47½	3¶	Bohn Alum	2500	54⅜	52	54	55⅛
89½	70	4	Bon Ami A	1300	74	74	74	75
11⅜	3½	..	Booth Fish	400	4⅞	4	4	4⅜
100½	53	3	Borden	8200	64⅜	60	64⅜	62
86⅞	29¼	4	Borg Warner	2800	37⅞	32½	37⅞	36⅛
63⅛	10⅛	..	Briggs	25000	12⅞	11½	12⅜	13
6⅞	2	..	Brit Steel	400	2	2	2	2½
13½	4	..	Brit Steel 2pf	300	4½	4¼	4¼	..
73⅞	18½	3	Brockway	1000	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18½
145	79	7	Brockway pf	10	80	80	80	..
81⅞	40	4	Bkyn Man T	7700	55	51	54½	54
92⅜	79	6	Bkyn Man pf	300	80	80	80	80
248½	100	5	Bkyn Un G	4700	125¾	110¾	125	116½
65	49½	..	Bkn Queens pf	200	48	48	48	50
51⅛	26	2½	Brown Shoe	1200	40½	40¼	40½	42
55½	22½	3	Bruns Balke	1700	25	24	24	25¼
44⅞	4½	..	Bruns Term	600	8½	7½	8½	9⅜
43¾	14	1	Bucyrus	7200	21	20⅛	20⅞	20⅛
50	26½	2½	Bucy cv pf	2200	32¾	30½	32¾	32
22⅞	9	..	Budd Mfg Co	1300	12	11¼	12½	12½
83½	51⅜	4	Buff&Sus pf	60	72	72	72	..
54⅜	30	1.60	Bullard	1500	35	33½	34	32⅞
32⅝	27⅜	..	Bulova Watch	200	31¼	27	28¼	27⅞
127	93¼	..	Burns Br A	100	90	89	89	93¼
39	22⅝	..	Burns Br B	1900	25	25	25	25
96⅞	29	3¶	Burroughs	39600	44⅞	38	43½	38½
89⅞	33	2¶	Bush Term	700	43	36	43	38
110½	97	7	Bush T deb	170	100	97½	97½	100
113½	107	7	Bush Blg pf	30	107	107	107	..
9½	2	..	Butte Cop	1400	3	2⅞	3	3
12⅝	5	2	Butte & Sup	600	6	5⅝	6	6
192⅞	60	..	Byers	10500	69¾	50	66	60
47½	20	2	By-Prod C	2600	28	25¼	26½	25¾

—C—

84⅞	63½	4	Calif Pack	2100	67⅞	67	67½	69
4	1	..	Callahan	1500	1½	1½	1½	1¼
136¾	97	11	Calu & Ariz	1500	94	90	94	97
61⅞	25	4	Calu & Hecla	13800	30⅞	30	31⅞	32¼
49½	22	2	Campbell	800	22½	22¼	22¼	25
98¾	45	5	Can Dry	6900	62½	59	61	62
265⅞	191⅛	10	Can Pac	7300	205	196	205	198
48¾	30	2.80	Cannon Mills	1700	36	35	36	35
65⅛	31	..	Capital A Co	800	32⅞	30½	30½	35
467	160	6	Case Thresh	4200	159	145	159	175
81	12½	..	Case Th rts	1900	12¼	7⅛	12¼	14⅜
42⅛	12	..	Cav-Dobbs	600	10	10	10	..
105½	65	6½	Cav-Dobbs pf	100	60	60	60	65
79⅜	31	3	Celotex	700	37	35½	36½	38
48⅜	21	2	Cen Aguirre	700	25	21⅜	24¾	27
59⅜	35	2	Cen Alloy	5300	38	26⅝	38	37⅝
360	275	8¶	Cen of N J	500	260	260	260	280
20½	3	..	Century Rib	100	4½	4	4	5
82	59	7	Cent Rib pf	10	60	60	60	..
120	68⅜	6	Cerro de P	5100	69¾	65½	69	70
32	13	..	Cert-Teed	700	16⅞	15	15	15
80⅜	18	..	Checker Cab	1200	34½	30	33	38¾
92	55	3	Ches Corp	5300	53	50	53	55
279⅜	194¾	10	Ches & Ohio	5300	187	181	180	195
19⅜	4½	..	Chi & Alton	1000	4½	4½	4½	5
25⅜	6	..	Chi & Alt pf	700	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	6
23⅞	7⅜	..	Chi Gt West	3300	10	8⅝	10	9½
63⅝	22	..	Chi Gt W pf	4000	34½	24⅜	34½	26⅛
44⅜	20	..	Chi M&StP	29200	23	18⅝	23	22⅝
68⅜	30	..	Chi M&SP pf	38700	39	32⅜	39	35⅝
108½	79¾	4	Chi & NW	5700	84	79	83	81
145	134	7	Chi & NW pf	100	138	138	138	139
47½	21⅞	..	Chi Pneu	900	26½	26	26⅜	28
61⅜	48⅛	3½	Chi Pneu pf	1000	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	50½
143⅞	110	7	Chi RI	3500	113¾	112½	112½	115
102⅞	96⅞	6	Chi RI 7%	900	95	95	95	99⅞
105	104½	7	Chi RI 7%	100	105	105	105	104½
36	21⅞	3	Chi Yel Cab	60	25	25	25	26
50	29	3	Chick Cot O	400	30	29¼	29¼	30
75⅞	44⅞	2.40	Childs	1700	53	47	53	55
135	28¼	3	Chrysler	71900	32¾	30⅞	32½	33
62¾	40	3.60	City Ice	2200	45	44	45	45½
27	7¼	..	City Stores	7700	9½	8⅝	9⅛	9⅝
52	38	3½	City Stor A	300	48	38	48	40
72⅜	38⅜	5	Cluett Pbdy	500	36¾	35¼	36¾	38⅞
154½	120⅝	4	Coca Cola	3100	129	127	129	129
50	44⅜	3	Coca Cola A	1800	46⅛	46	46⅛	46
72¼	15	..	Collins&A	1200	16	15	15	16
78½	32	..	Colo F&I	400	39	32	38	36
80	65½	4	Colo So 1pf	100	67½	67½	67½	..
140	60	2	Col Gas	50400	67⅞	57⅞	57⅞	65
109	100	6	Col Gas pf A	400	103	102⅜	103	104
130	57	..	Col G rcts ppf	200	60	57	60	..
344	119	4¶	Col Carbon	5400	135¼	122	135¼	124
105⅝	7	..	Col Carbon rts	6200	2	1⅜	2	2
88⅜	17⅜	1.14	Col Graph	59000	24⅜	19½	24¼	22⅜
62⅜	23	2	Com Cred	18700	25⅞	23	25⅞	26⅞
105¾	70	6½	Com Cr 1pf	50	82⅝	80	80	86
28	22½	2	Com Cr pf B	200	24½	24	24	..
79	31⅛	4¶	Com Inv Tr	11100	37⅞	34	36⅞	39
51⅝	32½	..	Com Credit A	1000	34	32½	34	35⅜
63	20⅛	8	Com Sol	76000	27	22	27	26
24¾	10	..	Com & South	175200	13¾	12	13¼	13⅞
93	44½	2	Conde Nast	100	45	44½	45	46
35¾	11	..	Congoleum	13900	14¾	13⅜	13⅝	14¾
25⅜	10	..	Con Film	2400	14½	13¾	14	14⅝
30⅜	15½	2	Con Film pf	1600	18¼	17½	18	18⅞
183¼	88	3	Con Gas	80000	99	88	98¾	91
100⅜	93¼	5	Con Gas pf	600	96⅝	96	96½	96¾
70⅝	50	6	Con Ry C pf	300	53	52	52	54
6½	1¼	..	Con Textile	4600	1¾	1⅛	1½	1⅛

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 7	Last Nov. 6
23⅛	10	1.20	Container A	1300	14¾	14	14¾	15⅞
11½	4½	.60	Container B	1800	5	4⅝	4⅝	5½
90	25¾	..	Cont Bak A	3300	41	32½	41	35
15¼	4⅝	..	Cont Bak B	11600	6⅜	5½	6⅜	6
100	83¾	8	Cont Bak pf	2000	85⅛	85	85	86⅜
63¾	41	1.20	Cont Bank	1400	43	41	43	43¼
92	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	20700	55¼	47¼	55	50¼
126	115	7	Cont Can pf	70	125	125	125	..
110¼	50	2	Cont Ins	3700	65	63½	65	65
28¾	6½	.80	Cont Motors	10200	9	8½	9	9
47¼	22	..	Cont Oil	29900	24½	22	24	25
126⅜	82	2¶	Corn Prod	11500	89¼	83⅝	89¼	89
144⅜	138	7	Corn Prod pf	360	139⅜	138	139⅜	139¼
82¾	20⅜	2¶	Coty	8400	30	25⅛	28½	26¼
125	21	1⅓	Crosley	2500	27	24	27	27
79	40	..	Crown Cork	400	49	40¼	40¼	49
121⅞	77½	5	Crucible	1200	85	82¼	84	86
5½	⅝	..	Cuba Cane	1000	1¼	⅝	1	1
18⅞	2¾	..	Cuba Cane pf	200	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3½
24½	7	..	Cuba Co	1600	10	10	10	10
17	7⅛	..	Cub Am S	1800	8½	8⅛	8¼	8⅝
95	60⅛	..	Cub Am S pf	100	75	65	65	65
6¾	2	..	Cub Dom S	300	3	3	3	3
67⅞	38¼	4	Cudahy	2500	40	33⅞	40	41
132	107½	6	Curtis Pub	200	111	110	111	113
118	112½	7	Curtis P pf	800	111	113½	114	113½
173½	87¼	..	Curtiss A&M	100	87¼	87¼	87¼	..
30⅞	7⅞	1	Curtiss W	41900	10	9⅜	9¾	10
37⅝	14	..	Curtiss W A	8100	17¾	15	16½	16
139	118¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	118¼	118¼	118¼	..
121¼	58⅝	3½	Cutler	1000	75	72	75	76

—D—

69⅛	21¼	..	Davison	3600	32	29¼	29½	30¾
67⅜	2.90	2.90	Debenham	1100	25	25	25	27
128	116	7	Deere pf	100	120½	120	120	121½
226	141½	9	Del & Hud	4400	165	158¼	163	160
169¾	120¾	6¶	Del Lac&W	4100	142	137	140	140½
77⅞	49	..	Denv RG pf	2500	62⅛	60½	61	64½
34	21⅜	..	Det Edis rts	300	24⅜	21⅜	24¾	24¾
64⅞	33	2¶	Devoe & R A	200	34½	34	34	37
164	123	8	Diamond M	200	125	123	124	123
11¼	6½	1	Dome Mines	220	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
54½	12	3	Dom Stores	2300	23	20½	22¼	24
4⅞	2	..	Du So Shore	200	2	2	2	2⅜
7½	3⅜	..	Du So Sh pf	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
231	80	4	Dupont	31000	107⅜	100½	106

BULLISH LONG PULL POSITION IS IN FAVOR

Consensus of Authorities Is Drastic Market Decline Not Warranted

NEW YORK—The Nation's banking system has been put to a severe test and it is reassuring that it has apparently so far stood up well under such a strain as was put upon it by the panic in stock selling, Gage P. Wright, New York economist, declares in a review of financial conditions in the current Business Economic Digest.

"There is so far an almost negligible amount of criticism directed toward the Federal Reserve Board," Mr. Wright says: "However, we are reminded by an occasional observer that, contrary to general opinion, the Federal Reserve System has not been able to forestall panics, and that without a question a great amount of the confidence regarding the possibilities of panics, which has prevailed since the inception of the Federal Reserve System, has been shaken."

"There is no serious depression," Mr. Wright says in his summary, "and now is a time for conservative optimism, not pessimism."

The consensus based upon an analysis of the views of 40 competent authorities, Mr. Wright says, indicates:

1. The drastic decline in stock prices is not warranted by fundamental conditions.

2. The recent substantial easing in money rates with a somewhat additional lowering of rates in prospect, is reassuring.

3. It is quite freely admitted that the full consequence of the market break cannot accurately be appraised for some time—probably a fortnight at least—and that some unpleasant disclosures are not only possible but probable.

4. The general business hesitation, or minor recession, is expected to continue for several months, although no substantial business liquidation, such as would mark a genuine business depression, is anticipated.

5. Investors who are holding recommended stocks in a well diversified list on an outright basis should not liquidate, in the opinion of the large majority of the advisory organizations. New commitments are quite generally advised, but such advice is tempered with caution, generally leaning toward the advisability of making new purchases gradually and on a scale down, with a goodly proportion of one's available funds, but on an outright basis.

Mr. Wright concludes that the consensus warrants maintaining at this time a bullish long-pull position in well selected securities.

NET CHANGES OF FIFTY STOCKS

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Closing prices, together with net changes compared with the previous close, on 50 leading issues on the New York Stock Exchange, are given below. When trading ceased at 1 p. m. the stock ticker was approximately two hours behind in reporting transactions, and the final quotations were furnished the stock exchange over the bond ticker.

American Can	120, up ⅝
Am & For Power	73, up 13
Am Smelting	74½, down 1½
Am Tel & Tel	226, up 11
Anaconda Cop	85½, up 3⅜
Andes Copper	36½, up 2⅛
Atlantic Refin	42, up ¾
Baltimore & Ohio	118¼, up 2¼
Barnsdall A	24, up ⅜
Bethlehem Steel	93, up 6½
Briggs Mfg	12⅞, down ⅛
Canadian Pacific	205, up 7
Cerro de Pasco	69, down 1
Chrysler	32½, down ½
Col Gas & Elec	71, up 6
Columbia Graph	24¼, up 1½
Consol Gas	98¾, up 7⅜
Erie RR	53, up 4½
Gen Elec	224, up 18.
General Foods	48⅞, up 1⅞
Gen Motors	43½, up 3
Gold Dust	32, up 4⅜
Hudson Motors	47, no change
Johns Mansville	115, up 13
Kennecott Cop	67½, up ⅝
Mo, Kan & Tex	35¾, up 3⅜
Montgomery Ward	62½, up 5
Nat'l Cash Reg	76, up 1
Nat'l Dairy Prod	49⅞, up 4⅞
N Y Central	185, up 5¼
Packard Motor	17¼, up ⅜
Pan Amer Pet B	60, up ⅛
Par Fam Lasky	52⅞, up 5¾
Radio Corp	37½, up 5
Sears Roebuck	102⅞, up 4⅜
Sinclair Con Oil	26⅝, up 1⅝
Stand Oil N J	63¼, up 2¼
Studebaker	46½, down 3⅝
Texas Corp	53⅝, down ½
Texas Gulf Sulphur	54, down ⅞.
Union Car	81½, up 10½.
Union Pacific	224½, up 9⅜.
United Aircraft	48, down 7⅝.
United Corp	30¼, up 3.
U. S. Steel	174½, up 5½.
Warner Pictures	40¼, down 5⅝.
Westing. El. and Mfg.	134¾, up 6.
Woolworth	68, down 1¾.

CHICAGO STOCKS

CLOSING PRICES

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov. 6	Last Nov. 4
750	Acme Steel	98⅞	93	93	99¼
200	Adams Roy.	10	10	10	9½
4800	Address Int	27	23	23	27
650	Allied Motor	25	23½	23½	26
2350	Am ComPA	25⅞	24	25½	26½
600	Am Equities	22	19½	19⅜	23
1300	Am Rad & T	5½	4⅛	4⅛	5½
1200	Art MetWks	24	20¼	20⅜	24¼
450	Assoc T & T	59	57½	59	59
2700	As Tel Utili.	26¼	24½	24½	28½
250	Atlas Stores	22	22	22	24
100	BaxterLaun	16½	16½	16½	17
200	Binks Mfg	26	25½	26	26
3800	Butler Bros.	25¼	24½	24½	25
2750	Cent P SerA	38	36	37	38⅝
8500	Cen &SW Ut	17½	14⅜	15	19
23100	Chic Corp	22½	18⅜	19	24½
2450	Chi Inves	18	16¼	16¼	19
900	Com Edison	269½	248	248	275
100	Com WatSer	18	17⅜	17⅜	18
50	Cons Co	7	7	7	7⅞
9500	Cont Chgo	71¼	68½	69	72¼
3200	Cord Corp	16½	14½	15	17
550	Gen TheaEq	34	30	30	34
200	Gleaner C H	94¾	90	90	95
3600	G Lakes Air	12	9	10	13
50	Hormel&Co.	40	40	40	51
450	Inland Util	25	24¼	25	25⅝
14850	Insul Ut Inv	55	45	51	64
950	Kellogg Sw.	9	8	8	8½
550	K'stn Steel.	32¼	30½	30½	32
3850	Libby McN.	17	16	16	17⅛
750	Lion Oil	24	22	22	22⅞
2400	Mahn D'brn.	42	39	40	44
800	Mer&Mfg A	21½	20¼	21⅜	22½
112000	Mid Util n	28¼	23⅜	24⅜	25
1200	MidUtilities.	245	226¼	230	295
50	Mid Ut pf	118½	118½	118½	118½
1650	Mo-KanPipe	17⅝	16	17⅜	19¼
750	Morgan Lith	10	8	8	10
2350	Nat Ed PwA	30½	27	27	30½
1100	Nat Sec Inv	24	22	22½	25½
1150	No Am Car.	40	36	36	40⅞
1900	NALt&Pwr.	68	66	66	68
200	PacPServA.	26½	26	26	28
100	Polymet Mfg	23	23	23	24
650	QRS DeVry.	23⅝	19⅜	19⅜	24
100	Rollins H pf	49	48	49	50
300	Swift & Co.	25	24	24	24
100	S'gamo Elec	36¼	36⅜	36⅜	37
9450	Seab Ut Sh.	9⅞	9	9	10
150	Sheff Steel.	61	60	60	60
450	Stnd Dredge	21	19½	21	22
1450	Std Dr cv pf	24½	23	23½	25¾
800	StelnIte Rad	9⅞	8	8	10
300	Swift & Co.	128	127	127	129
1700	Swift Intl	30	28	29½	30
350	UnitAAm pf	16	15½	15⅝	16¼
1000	Un Rep pf A	8¾	8	8½	9
2100	U S Gypsum	60	57	57	61¾
700	U S Radio	16⅞	13½	13½	17
2850	Utah Radio	12	10¼	10⅞	11½
7500	Util & Ind	24⅜	21	21½	26
2600	Ut & Ind pf	30	27	28	31⅜
200	Vortex Mfg.	23	23	23	23
300	Vortex MfA	29½	29	29	30
700	Wahl Co	11	8	10	11
200	Winton Eng	60	60	60	65

Total sales of the Exchange for the day, 735,000.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Strauss 6½s	100½	100¼
Allegh Corp '44	100	99¾
Allegheny Corp '49	100⅛	100⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99⅞	99⅞
Allegh Corp '49	100⅛	100
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105	105
Am I G Chm 5½s	103⅛	103
Am I L 6½s	103½	102
Am Chain deb 6s '33	96¾	96½
Am Ice 5s	90¼	90¼
Am Inter 5½s	97½	97
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	73½	73½
Am Smelting 5s '47	100	100
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102⅝	102½
Am T & T col 4s '26	94	94
Am T & T col 5s '46	103	102⅞
Am T & T cv 4½s	131	127½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	101¾	101½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105	104¾
Am Type Founders 6s '40	103½	103½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100	99⅞
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	104⅝	104
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	75¼	75¼
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	90	90
Armour & Co 4½s '39	87½	87
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83¾	83¼
Associated Oil 6s '35	102	102
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	89½	89½
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	91⅞	90¾
Atch T&SF cv 4s '55	92	92
Atch T&SF 4½s	135	135
Atch T&SF4½s C&A div '62	96	96
Atlanta & Ch A L 4½s '44	96	96
Atlanta, Knox & C 4s	89	89
Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48	62	62
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s'52	87	87
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	87	87
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	69¼	69¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106½	106½
B&O 1st 4s '48	91⅝	91½
B&O cv 4½s '33	96⅛	96⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	100¼	100⅛
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103⅜	103⅛
B&O 6s '29	108	107⅞
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102⅞	102½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103⅝	103⅜
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	99⅜	99⅝
Beth Steel p m 5s '38	99¾	99¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101⅝	101⅜
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104½	104¼
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅜	104¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	60	59½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	101¼	101
Boston & Maine R R 5s	97⅞	97½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103	103
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	92	90½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	82	81
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	115¼	115
Buff & Roch 5s	100¼	100¼
Buff & E P 4½s '57	87⅜	87⅜
Bush Term con 5s '55	95½	95⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	99	99
By Products 5½s '45	99⅝	99⅛
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	93¾	93¼
Cal Pet 5½s '38	97	97
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	75	75
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	92½	92
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92¼	92
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	91¼	91¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	92½	91⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	114½	114½
Can North sf 7s '40	109½	109⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	83⅛	83½
Can Pacific 5s ct	102	101
Can South con 5s '62	102¾	102¾
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	106¾	106½
Cen of Ga 5s C '50	100	99½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101	100
Cen Pacific TSL 1st 4s '54	90	90
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	68	67⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	96¾	96
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99½	99½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96½	96½
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	63	63
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	91	91
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	104⅛	103½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	102	102
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	76½	76⅜
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	99½	95⅛
Chi Gt West 4s '59	63½	63
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	100	100
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	92	91
Chi M&StP gen 3½s '89	72⅛	72⅛
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	70	68
Chi Mt StP&Pac 5s '75	89	89
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	82½	82½
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	96	96
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	103	103
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	104¼	104¼
Chi & Nw 5½s '26	107	107
Chi Railway 5s '27	71¾	71
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94	94
Chi RI&P 4½s	94⅛	93
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	94⅝	94⅜
Chi Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	85⅞	85⅞
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	103	103
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	114¼	114¼
Chi Un Sta 4½s ct '44	102	102
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	86⅜	86¼
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	102½	102½
Chile Copper 5s '47	95¾	95
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	101⅜	101¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	102⅝	102⅝
Clev Un Terms 5½s '72	107	107
Colo Industrial 5s '34	91	91
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '62 Apl.	99⅜	99¼
Colum Gas & Elec 5s May '52	100	99¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s	90	85
Com Inv Trust 6s	93¾	93⅞
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	68	67
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	104
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	102	101½
Container Corp 6s '46	95	94¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s	99⅞	99⅜
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	50	49⅞
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	50	50
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	84⅝	84⅝
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	84	84
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	99½	99½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100	99⅝
Cuban-Dom 7½s '44	56	56
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100½	99¾
Cyan 5s	96½	96⅜
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	98⅝	98⅝
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92½	92½
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	96⅞	96⅞
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	103⅛	103⅛
Del & Hudson '20	100½	100½
Den & R G 1st 4s '36	98⅛	98⅛
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	92½	91½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100	100
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	101
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	101¼	101
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	107
Detroit Hy Rr 4½s '32	95⅝	95⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95¼	93¾
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	101½	101½
Duke-P Power 6s '66	102½	102
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98	97¾
East Cuba Sug 7s '42	80	80
Edith Rock 7½s '37	100	99¾
Elk Horn Coal 5s '25	94	94
Erie cv 4s B '53	80¾	80¾
Erie 5s '67	95	95
Erie st con 7s '30	100½	100½
Erie gen lien	79	77½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	94	93½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102¾	102¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	88	87
Fla East Coast 5s '74	65	65
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	28⅜	28⅜
Gen Cable 5½s	99	98⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100	99¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s	98½	98½
Gen Pet 5s '40	99⅝	99⅝
Gen Steel Cast 5½s	102½	102½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106	106
Goodyear 5s '57	91½	91¼
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	90	90
Gould Coupler 6s '40	96	96
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105	104⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105	104⅝
Great Northern 4s '76 D	96	96
Great Northern 5s '73	101¾	101¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	106⅞	106⅝
Great Northern 7s '36	108¾	108
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98	96¼
Har Riv PC 4s '54	84⅝	84⅝
Hudson Coal 5s '62	69¼	69
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	100¼	100
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	95	94
Humble Oil 5s '37	99½	98¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	99½	99½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103	103
Ill Cen 4s '52	87½	87½
Ill Cen 4½s '66	99	97¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98	97⅞
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	102½	102½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	78¼	78
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92½	92
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95⅜	95⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	64	62
Inter Rap Tran 5s '66	62½	62½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	47	46
Inter Mer Mar col 6s '41	90¼	90
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	92½	92½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	80	80
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	92	92
Int Paper 6s '55	90½	90½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '47	95¼	94
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	90⅞	90¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	94⅛	94
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv	130	125
Kanaw & Mich 4s '90	81½	81
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	96¼	96¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	90	90
Kan City & Elec 6s '52	104	104
Kinney Co 7½s '36	102⅝	102⅝
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100⅜	100⅜
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	98⅛	98⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	101½	101½
L'Antaro 6s rct	89	88
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	97¼	97⅛
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	86	85½
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	95	95
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	103⅜	103⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	103	101¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	91	90
Long Island rfg 4s '49	86	86
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101	100⅜
L&N uni 4s '40	94	94
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	103⅜	103⅜
L&N 2d 6s NO&M div '30	100	99⅝
L&N 7s '30	100½	100⅜
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	57	56⅞
Manila Sol 4s '59	73	73
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	86½	86½
McCrory 5½s '41	97	97
Midvale Steel cv 5s '36	99¼	99
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99¼	99¼
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	87½	87½
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	91¾	91
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99¼	98¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	99½	99½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101¼	101¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	74	73¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99¼	98½
Mo Pac 5s G	98½	98½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	99¼	99
Mo Pac 5½s	104	102
Montana Power 5s A '43	101	101
Montana Power 5s D	97½	97½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	101¼	101¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	78	78
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	86⅛	86⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96⅝	96
N E T & T 5s '52	102¾	102¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	87	87
N O T & M inc 5s '35 A	95	95
N O T & M 5½s '54	103	103
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79⅜	79⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	98	98
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104⅞	104½
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	73⅛	73
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	97	97
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107	106⅜
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106	106
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	100½	100¼
N Y Chi & St L 4½s	94¾	94¾
N Y City 4½s '57	101⅞	101⅞
N Y City 4½s '67	102⅛	102⅛
N Y City 4½s '60	97¾	97¾
N Y Dock 4s '51	82	82
N Y Edison 5s '44	103	103
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	111	111
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	104⅞	104⅞
NY GELH&P gur m 4s '49	92⅝	92⅝
NY GELH&P 5s '48	104½	104½
NY NH&H 4½s	91¼	90½
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105	105
NY NH&H 6s cv	126	125
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	64	64
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	103½	103½
NY Ry inc 6s '65	6¾	6
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	22	19
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105⅞	105⅞
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	22	18⅝
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	70	70
NY & Q El Lt & P 5s '30	99⅛	99⅛
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99	98⅜
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅜	109⅞
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105½	105
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	85½	85
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101	100
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101½	100
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	68¾	68¾
Norf & W cv 6s '29 gen	101⅜	100½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	48	46
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	98¾	98¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	98¾	98½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	97⅝	96
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64⅛	64
Nor Pas 6s B 2047	111⅜	110½
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	87¾	87¼
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	92⅝	92⅝
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111⅜	110⅞
Nor States Pow 6s R '41	102	102
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	110¼	110
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	109½	109½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	103⅜	103
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	82¾	82¾
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	99½	99½
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	103	103
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	88	87⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	99⅞	99¾
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	100	100
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99¼	99¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101	100¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102½	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102½	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	94⅝	94
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	104⅝	104⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	99	98¾
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	60	58
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	68	68
Penn O & D HR 4½s A '77	95¾	95¾
Penn R R 4s '31	96⅞	96⅞
Penn R R con 4s '52	86	86
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	97	97
Penn R R 5s '64	102	101
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	97¼	96½
Penn R R gen 6s '68	105	105
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	106⅞	106
Penn R R col 7s '30	100⅞	100¼
Penn R R 4½s	98⅛	97⅝
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102½	102½
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	80¼	80¼
Peoria & East inc 4s '90	27⅞	27⅞
Pere Marq 4s '56	88	87⅝
Pere Marq 5s '56	101⅝	101½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	89	88
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	98	98
Phil Co 5s '67	98⅜	98⅛
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	89½	89½
Phil & Read 6s	96	95
Phillippine Ry 4s '37	29	29
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103⅝	103½
Pitts C C&StL 4½s C	97¼	97¼
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	97	97
Pitts C C&St L 4s H	92¼	92⅛
Pitts C C&STL 4½s	92¾	92⅝
Pitts C C&St L 4s D	92	92
Pitts C C&STL 4½s C	97¼	97¼
Pitts C C&St 5s B '75	103⅜	103⅜
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	96	96
Portland Railway 5s '30	98	98
Postal Tel & Cable 5s	94½	93¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	80½	80
Prov Ter 4s	80Z	80⅝
Pub Svc E & G 4½s	98¾	98⅝
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	102	102
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	150	149
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	67½	67½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98	98
Read rfg 4½s '97	97½	97½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94¾	94
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	91⅜	90¼
Rep Brass 6s	102	100
Rep Iron & Sl rfg 5½s	102½	102½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	90¼	90¼
Rio G & W col 4s '49	85	85
Richfield Oil 6s ct	97⅞	97⅝
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	93½	93½
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	99⅝	99⅛
St L R M & P&G dv '33	93⅜	93⅜
St L & M Pac 5s '55	62	61
St L & S F 4s A '50	87	86½
St L & S F 4½s '78	89½	88¾
St L & S F 5s B '50	100¼	100¼
St L & S F gen 6s '31	100	100
St L S W con 4s '32	95½	95½
St L S W 1st 5s '52	97¼	97¼
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	93¾	92
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	103½	102¾
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	70	70
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	68½	68½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	55	55
Seabd Al Fla 5s '49 ct	42¼	40
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	60½	60
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	98	98
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93¼	93¼
Shell Union 5s '47	95	94¼
Sierra & San Fr Pow 5s '49	97½	97¼
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98⅞	98⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96⅞	96⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99¾	99½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95½	95
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	92	92
Smith A O 6½s '33	101¼	101¼
South Tr P Rico Sug 7s '41	104	104
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100⅜	100⅜
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	90	89
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	89½	89½
So Pac 4½s ww	97	96½
So Pac 4½s '68	95	93½
So Pacific cv 5s '34	100½	100½
So Pac R F Ter 4s '50	89¼	89¼
So Pac 4½s ww	97	97
So Ry gen 4s '56	88¾	86½
So Ry con 5s '94	105⅝	105⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	116	115¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	121	120½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102¼	102¼
Stand Milling 5s '30	99	99
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95½	95½
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	75	75
Tenn Copper 6s '25	94	93
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103½	103½
Ter RR Asso St L 5s	101½	101½
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	86¾	86¾
Texas Co 5s ct wi	99¾	99¾
Texarkana 4½s '50	103⅝	103½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	105	104½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	101	100¼
Tex & Pac 5s L adiv '31	99¾	99¼
Tex & Pac 5s C	100⅛	99

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(Continued from Page 13)

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Burco cv pf	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
6 Burco war	4½	4	4
10 Burman Ltd	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
7 Butler Bros	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞
23 Bwana M'Kubua	6	5⅝	6
1 Buzza Clarkfl	3	3	3
C			
4 Cable Rad T vtc	5	4⅛	4⅛
11 Cable & Wire A	3½	3½	3½
16 Cable & Wire B	2	1⅞	2
2 Cable & Wire pf	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
32 CAM Co vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
2 CAM Co pf	4½	4¼	4½
64 Can Mar Wireless	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
2 Carib yn	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
2 Carnegie Metals	6½	6¼	6¼
3 Caterpil Tract	60½	56⅛	60
9 Celanese Corp Am	30	30	30
1 Central At States	8	8	8
16 Cent Pub Ser A	35	34	34
53 Cen St Elec	23	17⅛	22
1 Cen States El war	30	30	30
1 Cen St El cvt pf n	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
8 Cent Pipe	5⅝	5¼	5¼
5 Charis Corp	25	24	24
1 Ches & Ohio n	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
47 Ch & Norwest rts	47½	47¼	47½
1 Childs pf	108	108	108
1413 Cities Serv	26	25⅛	26
1 City Mach & T	20	20	20
1 City Rad Stores	20	20	20
4 Colgate Palmolive	58⅜	58⅜	58⅝
2 Colon Oil	7	6⅞	6⅞
1 Colt Pat Firearms	29	29	29
1 Columbia Picture	23	23	23
†50 Corn-wth Edison	240	240	240
9 Comwlth Pow pf	100	99⅞	99⅞
364 Comwlth & So war	3¾	3⅝	3¾
8 Comwlth Util B	36⅞	30⅛	35¼
5 Comstock Tunnel	⅛	⅛	⅛
24 Community W W	17¼	16⅞	17
4 Cons Aricraft	17⅜	17	17
1 Cons Cop Min	6½	6½	6½
2 Cons Dairy Prod	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
13 Cons G&El Balt	81	80½	80½
2 Cons Gas Util A	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
7 Cons Instrument	6⅞	5½	5½
12 Cons Lndry Corp	10	10	10
1 Cons Ret Stores	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Continental Diam	25	25	25
†50 Cont G&E ppf	101	101	101
6 Contin O M vtc	14	13¾	13¾
2 Coon (WB)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
2 Cooper Bess pf A	43¼	40⅛	40⅛
1 Copeland Prod A	6½	6½	6½
9 Cord Corp	14	14	14
5 Corron & Reynolds	21	20⅜	20⅜
10 Corron & R pf A	79	79	79
12 Cream Wheat vtc	25	20	21¼
109 Creole Pet	7	6⅜	6⅞
3 Cresson Gold	½	½	½
23 Crocker & Whlr	26⅞	22	26
3 Curtis Wright war	3¼	3¼	3¼
41 Cusi Mex Min	2⅞	2¼	2½
D			
1 Daniel Reeves	27	27	27
16 Darby Pet	8	6½	8
8 Davenport Hosiery	18⅜	17⅛	17⅛
1 Dayton Airplane	6	6	6
2 Deerre & Co	414	390	400
62 De Forerst Radio	8½	7⅛	8½
4 Derby Oil	5	5	5
27 Detroit Aircraft	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞
6 Dixie Gas Util	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
†10 Dixon Crucible	160	160	160
14 Doehler Die-Cast	19⅝	18⅛	18¾
5 Dolores Esperanza	⅞	⅞	⅞
8 Douglas Aircraft	19	19	19
†10 Driver Harris	540	540	540
3 Driver Harris nw	50	50	50
5 Dubilier Condensr	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
3 Duke Powerr	140	120	122½
10 Durant Mot6	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Duz Inc A	½	½	½
E			
31 Earl Radio	25⅝	21¼	21¼
1 East Butte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Eastern Gas&Fuel	26½	26½	26½
1 Eastern Util A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
20 Eisler Elec	17½	16½	17

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH—Tonight AT 8:20
2 Weeks Only—Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SPECIAL MATINEE FRI., NOV. 8
THE PERFECT ALIBI
A. A. Milne's "Detective" Comedy
with New York Cast including
VIVIAN TOBIN RICHIE LING
BARRY BERESFORD

COPLEY Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Eves. 8:30
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
"The CREAKING CHAIR"

SHUBERT APOLLO LAST 3 DAYS $1.50 MAT. SAT.
J. LAWRENCE WEBER Presents
The Distinguished Star
Faversham
In His New Comedy Success
"Her Friend the King"

WILBUR EVENINGS AT 8:20 Pop. $2 Mat. Sat.
The Play that is Sweeping the World
JOURNEY'S END
By R. C. SHERRIFF

NEW YORK CITY

SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30
QUEENIE SMITH
In the Musical Comedy Sensation
"THE STREET SINGER"
John Price Jones
Harry K. Morton, Nick Long Jr., Nell Kelly
ANDREW TOMBES

Maxine Elliott's W. 39 St. Evs. 8:50
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
"AN EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD PLAY."—*N. Y. Times.*
Many Waters
with ERNEST TRUEX & MARDA VANNE
WILLIAM HARRIS JR. *Presents*
The Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON *by* MARTIN FLAVIN
NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave.
Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed. & Sat.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. E. Sherriff

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. 8:50
Matinees WED. & SAT., 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S
GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"
NEW MOON
with EVELYN HERBERT ROBERT HALLIDAY GUS SHY
Imperial Thea., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

ERLANGER'S W. 44 St. Evs. 8:50 Dir. A. L. Erlanger
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MRS. FISKE in the new comedy "LADIES OF THE JURY"

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
500 E Bond & Share	66	61¾	66
19 El B&S pf	103¼	102⅝	103
25 Electric Invest	107	84	107
9 Elec Invest pf	101⅛	100⅜	101
32 El Pow Assoc	25	20⅛	24½
22 El Pow Assoc A	20	18	20
13 El Pow&L opt war	18⅞	16¾	18⅞
1 Electric Share pf	73½	73½	73½
17 Empire Pow	35¼	35	35
3 Employ Reinsur	25	25	25
8 Eng Gold Mines	1	1	1
10 Evans Wallo Lead	9¼	9¼	9¼
F			
3 Fchild Aviation A	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
†20 Fajardo Sugar	74	74	74
10 Falcon Lead Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Fandango Corp	1	1	1
1 Federal Screw	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
4 Ferro Enam A	55	50	50
59 Fiat rcts	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
1 Fiat deb rts	3¼	3¼	3¼
36 Fstone T&Rub	40½	40	40
5 First Nat Cop	⅜	⅜	⅜
6 Florida P&L7% pr	100	100	100
23 Fokker Aircraft	22½	20⅛	22½
2 Foltis Fisher	10	10	10
15 Ford Mo Can A	29	22	27⅞
7 Ford Mo France	7⅝	7	7
2 Ford Mo Can B	35	34⅞	35
48 Ford Mo Ltd	12	11⅜	11⅞
5 Foremost Dairy	5	5	5
1 Foremost Dairy pf	18⅞	15	15
5 Foundation Fgn A	6	5½	5⅝
26 Fourth Natl Inv	36	33⅞	35
288 Fox Theater A	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛
1 French Line	37	37	37
G			
3 General Alloys	4½	4½	4½
8 Gen Am Inv Co	10⅜	10½	10½
1 Gen Am Inv pf	79¾	79¾	79¾
109 Gen Bak	4½	3⅞	3⅞
23 Gen Bak pf	55⅞	55	55
208 Gen Elec Ltd reg	10⅜	10¼	10⅝
7 Gen Empire	32⅞	31⅝	31⅝
25 Gen Gas&El A	16	14⅞	16
2 Gen Ldy Mach	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
2 Gen Print Ink	48	45½	45⅞
38 Gen Realty&Util	13⅞	11¼	11⅝
4 Gen Realty&Util pf	68	68	68
21 Gen TheaterEq vtc	27	26	26
10 Glen Alden Coal	115	111	111
5 Globe Underwrit	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
4 Gold Coin	¼	¼	¼
35 Gold Seal Electric	6⅛	5⅝	6
2 Goldberg Stores	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
19 Golden Center M	4½	3	4
3 Goldfield Cons	⅝	⅝	⅝
220 Goldman Sachs	40½	40⅛	40½
3 Gotham Knitbac	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Gramoph sub rcts	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝
16 Graymur	33⅛	32	32½
†30 Gt Atl&Pac new	280	260	280
2 Greenfield T & D	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Groc Sto Prod vtc	11	11	11
26 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	132	126	132
H			
7 Hall Print	22½	22⅛	22⅛
3 Handley Page prpf	3	3	3
2 Hap Candy St A	2	1½	2
51 Hayngart Corp	36⅜	34⅜	34⅜
12 Hazeltine	18	18	18
5 Hecla Min	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Heyden Chem	20	20	20
13 Hires Co A	25	25	25
1 Hollinger Gold Mi	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1 Hormel G	40	40	40
2 Houston Gulf Gas	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
45 Hudson Bay M&S	11⅜	11	11⅜
49 Humble Oil & Ref	86⅞	81⅛	86⅞
9 Huyler St Del	15⅞	15½	15½
12 Hydro El Serv	37½	32	37½
6 Hygrade Food	12	10½	12
I			
42 Imp Oil Can new	28	25¼	28
9 Indian Ter Oil	19	15⅞	19
4 Insull Util	48	45⅛	48
50 †Insul Ut 2nd pf	81¾	81¼	81¾
3 Ins Co Nor Am	65⅞	65⅛	65⅞
4 Insurance Sec	21⅝	21	21⅝
6 Insurance share A	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
2 Intercon Petrol	¾	¾	¾
2 Inter Perfume	10	10	10
116 Internat Pet	20½	18⅝	20
12 Inter Prod	5	5	5
1 Inter Saf Raz B	18	18	18
6 Int Superpow	35	25½	34½
24 Inter Util B	6½	6	6½
1 Inter Util war	3¾	3¾	3¾
17 Interst Equities	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜
7 Inters Eq cv pf	44¾	44½	44½
3 Interst Hosiery	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
1 Intl Hold & Inv	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Iron Cap Copper	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 Irving Air Chute	15⅜	15	15
23 Ital Superpw A	11½	10¼	11½
2 Ital Superp deb rts	7¾	7¾	7¾
J			
3 Jonas Naumburg	2¾	2¾	2¾
K			
3 Karstadt Rud	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
11 Kirby Pet	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1 Klein (D Emil) Co	20½	20⅛	20⅛
1 Kleinert	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
39 Kreuger & Toll rts	1⅛	1	1
L			
3 Lackawanna Sec	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
2 Lake Superior	10	10	10
2 Lakey Fdy&Mach	12½	12⅜	12⅜
*5 Lane Bryant	44⅞	40	40
1 Lefcourt Realty	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
4 Lehigh C&Nav	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
83 Lehman Corp	81¾	76⅞	78¼
2 Leonard Oil	2½	2½	2½
1 Lerner Stores	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 Ley Co	45	45	45
1 Libby McN&Libby	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3 Lily Tulip	18	17⅛	17⅜
3 Lion Oil	21	21	21
11 Lone Star Gas nw	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
4 Long Is Light	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
†70 Long Is Lt pf	106½	106	106
54 Louisiana L & E	4	4	4
M			
12 MacMarr Stores	27	24⅝	24⅝
1 Magdalena Syndic	⅜	⅜	⅜
3 Manning Bow A	15¼	14¾	14¾
3 Manning Bow B	10½	10	10
3 Marconi In Marine	9¾	9⅜	9⅜
6 MarcWirels Ltd B	9	8¾	8¾
1 Margay Oil	14	14	14
55 Marine Midland	37¾	35½	36¾
1 Marion Stm Shov	16	16	16
5 Mason Val Mines	2	2	2
14 Mavis Bottling Co	2⅛	2	2
7 May Flower Asso	60	58	58
3 Mead Johnson	50	50	50
8 Memphis Nat Gas	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Merch & Mfg Sec A	20	20	20
3 Merrt Chp & Scott	20	20	20
5 Nesabi Iron	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4 Metal & M (1.20)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Metro Ch Stores	39¾	39¾	39¾
2 Mid east Util (2)	201	201	201
7 Midwest Util (2)	220	201	201
2 Miller & Sons (2)	40	40	40
6 Min Co Can (¼)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4 Mo Kan Pipe L	16	15⅛	16
7 Montecantini db rt	1½	1½	1½
1 Mont L&Pr (2.40)	130	130	130
5 Mount G O (.60)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
15 Mount Pr (1.60)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
5 Municipal Service	10⅛	10	10
N			
18 Nat Amer Co (2)	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛
12 Nat Aviation	14⅞	14	14⅞
2 Nat El P A (1.80)	28	26	26
2 Nat Fam St (1.60)	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
11 Nat Fuel & Gas	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞
30 National Investors	22½	21	21⅞
2 Nat Mfg & Stores	16	16	16
7 Nat Pub Serv A	23	22¼	23
1 Nat Pub Serv B	30	30	30
4 Nat Rub Mach	19½	19½	19½
3 Nat SSug Ref NJ	30⅞	30	30⅞
15 Nat Trans	15	15⅝	15⅞
1 Nat Union Radio	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
2 Nelson Corp	24	24	24
3 New Bradford	2⅝	2½	2½
1 N E Tel & Tel	150	150	150
2 N Mex & Ariz Ld	3	3	3
63 Newmont Mining	134⅞	127⅛	134⅞
22 Newport Co	30	30	30
1 Nev Auction	10½	10¼	10¼
27 NY Cent rts	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
27 N Y Investors	29	24	29
3 NY Invest war	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 NY Pet Roy	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 NY Tel 6½%	113½	113½	113½
47 Niag Hud Pow	14¼	14¼	14¼
72 Niag H P A	4¾	4	4⅛
28 Niag H P B war	8	7⅝	8
19 Niag Shares	25½	23	25½
12 Niles Bem Pond	25½	23½	23½
7 Nipis Mines	17	17	17⅛
1 Noma Elec	16¾	16½	16½
98 Noranda Mines	33⅛	25⅜	33⅛
41 North Am Aviat	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 North Am Ut Sec	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 No Am U S 1pf	93½	93½	93½
1 No Cent Tex	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
11 No State Pow A	145	137	145
3 Novadel Agne	20½	20⅛	20⅛
O			
42 Ohio Cop	1¼	1	1¼
23 Ohio Oil	71⅞	70¼	71⅛
3 Oil Stocks A	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1 Outboard Mot A	12½	12⅛	12⅛
1 Outboard Mot B	5½	5½	5½
P			
5 Pacific West O	15½	15¼	15¼
1 Packard Elec	25	25	25
5 Pandem Oil	1	1	1
4 Pantepec O Ven	1¼	1¼	1¼
7 Paramount Cab	11⅞	10	11⅞
1 Parmelee Trans	25	25	25
2 Penn G&E A	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
†20 Penn O Ed pr pf	103½	103⅛	103¼
200 Pennroad Corp	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
180 Pennroad rts	⅝	½	⅝
12 Penn Wat & Pow	85⅛	85	85
†25 Penn Salt	104	104	104
5 Perryman El	11¾	10½	11
175 Petroleum Corp	18¼	17⅝	18
10 Philippe (L)B	13	11	11½
4 Pick Barth Co pf	10	10	10
4 Pierce Governor	14⅛	14	14
3 Pilot Radio A	12⅛	12	12
25 Pitney Bowes new	12⅛	11¼	12½
5 Pitts L Erire Ry	109¾	105¼	105¾
2 Pitts Pl Glass	55½	55½	55½
5 Plymouth Oil	25⅛	25	25
1 Polymet Mfg	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Powdrell & Alex	75	75	75
36 Prince & Whitely	7½	7¼	7¼

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
24 Prince&Whitely pf	32⅜	32	32
50 Prud Invest	14⅜	12⅝	14⅜
†40 Puget Sd P pf	99½	99½	99½
4 Pyrene	7½	7½	7½
R			
1 Radio Products	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
14 Rainbow L P A	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
13 Rainbow L Pd B	5½	5⅝	5½
1 Red Banks	10	10	10
2 Reiter Foster	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Reliable Stores	18½	17¾	17¾
13 Reliance Mag tr	22	20⅞	22
8 Reynolds Met n	27	25¼	25⅛
7 Rich Rad	4	4	4
1 Rich Rad Cum pf	12	12	12
1 Rike&Kumler	35	35	35
8 Roan Ant Corp	32	31	31
1 Rochester Cent Pw	20	20	20
5 Rockld L&P tr c	21	20⅝	20⅝
1 Rolls Royce Ltd	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Roosevelt Field	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Rudolph Guenther	25	25	25
1 Ryan Cons	3	3⅞	3⅞
S			
95 St Regis Paper	18½	17⅛	18½
2 Salt-Crk Prod	19⅝	19	19⅜
3 Seeman Bros	35	35	35
22 Selected Ind	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
4 Selected Ind 2d pf	71	69¾	71
2 Selected Ind pr pf	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Selfridge Prov Sto	2½	2½	2½
17 Sentry Saf Control	5	5	5
1 Selby Shoe	25	25	25
5 Shawinigan Water	75	75	75
3 Sheaffer Pen	59½	57½	57½
29 Shenandoah	12½	11	12½
34 Shenandoah pf	27	25⅞	25⅞
1 SiSerra Pac Elec	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
11 Silica Gel Corp ctf	18	15¾	17
8 Silver Bros	44⅞	42⅛	43⅛
†25 Silver Br Isaac pf	85	85	85
†20 Smith A O	180¼	180¼	180¼
30 Sonora Prod	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
2 Southsea P&L (4f)	60	58	58
2 S CalEd C pf(1⅜)	23⅝	104⅞	104⅞
12 So Col Pw A (2)	23	22	22
20 South Corp	7	6½	6½
7 So Penn Oil (2)	40	40	40
4 So Ice & Util B	7½	7⅛	7⅛
2 Southid Roy (1)	12½	12½	12½
2 Southw Dairy	15	14⅛	14⅛
2 Sou'west Gas Util	6¼	5¼	6¼
†90 So'w P&L pf (7)	108	108	108
52 Span & G rcts	1⅛	⅞	⅞
1 Stand G&E pf (7)	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
438 Stan Oil Ond (2½)	51⅝	50⅜	51
19 Stand Oil Kn	22⅛	20	20
93 Stand O Ky (1.60)	34⅞	33¼	34⅞
†50 Sta O Ohio (2½)	85¼	85	85
2 Stand Pow & L	90	81	90
†25 Stand Scrw (9g)	130	130	130
1 Stand Silv Ld	¼	¼	¼
4 Starrett Corp	23⅞	22	22
2 Starrett Corp pf	39⅞	39½	39½
1 Stern Br "A" (4)	46	46	46
3 Stern Bros rts	10	10	10
1 Stinnes Hugo	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Strauss (Nathan)	13½	13½	13½
2 Strom C (1.12½g)	25	25	25
2 Stutz Mot Car Am	6⅜	5½	6⅜
2 Sun Invest	17½	17⅜	17⅜
3 Sun Invest pf (3)	37⅝	37½	37½
2 Swift & Co (8)	121¼	121¼	121¼
10 Swift Int (2)	28	26	28
1 Swiss A El pf (6)	89	89	89
7 Syr W Mch B (1)	13¼	13	13
T			
8 Taggart Corp	26	24½	26
21 Tampa El (2A)	5	4⅞	5
22 Teck H Gold (.30)	5¼	4⅝	5¼
1 Thermoid Co	22	22	22
3 Third Nat Invest	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
6 Thomp Pr A (2G)	24½	24½	24½
4 Thomp Starrett	8	7⅝	7⅝
9 Thom St pf (3½)	37¼	36⅜	36⅝
5 Todd Shipyard (4)	45¼	45¼	45¼
3 Tonopah Mining	2¼	2¼	2¼
264 Torrington	44	41	43
6 Transcont Air Tr	10	9⅞	9⅞
20 Trans L D Pict A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
14 Tri Cont Allied	52	50	52
47 Tri Cont Corp	17	15⅝	17
1 Tri Cont Corp pf	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Tubize Art S B	175	175	175
2 Tung-Sol Lamp	21	18⅛	18⅛
U			
2 Ulen & Co	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
2 Un Am Invest	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞
6 Un Nat Gas Can	26	25⅛	25⅜
2 United Carbon pf	105	105	105
40 United Corp war	14⅞	13	14⅝
13 United Dr Dock	8⅜	8	8
5 United Elec Serv	17	17	17
17 Unit Elec Serv rts	⅞	½	½
71 Unit Gas Imp	22¾	18⅛	22
187 Un Lt&Pow A	23	21⅜	23⅛
10 Un Lt&P conv pf	94	93¾	93⅞
1 Unit Milk Prod	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 Unit Molasses	25½	23½	25½
2 US & Int S 2pd	69⅜	68⅛	68⅛
1 US Dairy Prod A	58	58	58
3 US Dairy Prod B	20¼	19	20
7 US Finish	25	24⅛	25
2 US Foil B	23	22	23
1 US Gypsum	59½	59½	59½
7 US Lines pf	17½	17½	17½
3 US Radiator	37	35	35
3 US Shares Fin	97⅜	91¼	91¼
66 United Verde Ext	12½	12	12½
17 Utility Equities	15	13⅞	14⅜
54 Utilities P&L	17⅜	16	17⅛
3 Util P&L B cf	41⅜	40½	40⅞
7 Util & Indus pf	26	24⅞	24⅞
V			
43 Vacuum Oil	99	95	99
5 Van Camp Pack	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
25 Venezuelan Pet	2⅛	2	2⅛
129 Vick Finance	9⅞	8⅜	9⅜
1 Vogt Mfg Co	18¼	18¼	18¼
W			
6 Walker Mines	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 Watson (J W) Co	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
2 Wayne Pump	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
8 Wenden Cop Min	⅝	½	½
3 West Air Express	29⅛	28⅝	28
3 West Air Express pf	29⅞	28⅞	28⅝
1 West Auto Sup A	40	40	40
1 *Westfield Mfg	25	25	25
2 West Pow pf	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Williams R C	17	17	17
1 Winter Benjamin	9	9	9
1 Worth Inc A	3½	3½	3½

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

24 Alab Pow 4½s '67	95	94	95
3 Alum Co 5s '52	100⅞	100⅛	100⅛
8 Am G&E 5s '28	95	94¾	94¾
41 Am Pw&L 6s 2016	103½	103	103⅛
5 Am Roll M 5s '48	98	98	98
30 Appalach Pw 5s'56	97	96⅛	96⅜
6 A G&E 4½s'48 ww	136	135⅜	135⅝
3 Asso Sim H 6½s'33	86½	86½	86½
29 Asso T U 5⅝s'44	104⅞	100⅜	100⅜
1 Beacon O 6s'26 ww	109	109	109
10 Bell T Can 5s'55	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
15 Bell T Can 5s'57	101	100½	101
5 Can N R E 7s'35	105½	105½	105½
82 Cent St El 5s'48	81⅜	80	80⅛
73 Chi N W Ry 4¾s'49	101¾	101½	101½
2 ColumRixBr 6½s'53	81	81	81
2 ComLarab 6s'41	76½	76½	76½
3 ConsTextile 8s'41	80	80	80
1 ContOil 5¼s '37	92½	92½	92½
2 Cudahy P 5½s'37	96	96	96
11 Gatineau Pow 5s'56	92¾	92	92
7 GenAmInv 5s'52 xw	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
39 GenTheaEq 6s'48	114½	110	110
24 Ga Pow 5s '67	97	96⅞	96⅞
50 Gulf Oil P

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW BRITAIN (Continued)

BLEWS SODA SANDWICH SPA
Dinner 11-2 p. m.
Waffles Served
Monarch Toffies
Meet Your Friends at the "SPA"

Renier, Pickardt & Dunn
127 MAIN ST. Ph. 1409
We are ready to help you with your early Christmas Shopping

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"THE HOME OF BEAUTIFUL GIFTS"
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Dry Goods, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleum, Window Shades, Hosiery, Underwear. Kenwood Blankets, Pequot Sheets, Dwight Anchor Sheets

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SHARTENBERG'S
Where Fashion and Thrift Meet
BEAUTY SALON
... Expert Operators ...
... Modern Aids to Beauty ...
Finger Waving — Manicuring
Marcelling — Facial Treatments
Shampooing — Hair Cutting
Permanent Waving — Singeing
MEZZANINE

Arch Preserver Shoes
for MEN and WOMEN
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

JOHN BROWN, INC.
ESTABLISHED 1870
FINE LEATHERWARE
153-157 GEORGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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Fancy Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts
2-10 Winchester Ave. Lib. 7005

White
HABERDASHER
We carry a full line of Daniel Hays' Gloves
COLLEGE ST., opp. Hotel Taft

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

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Quality Bakers Since 1888
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Alberto Aders & Co. Spices
Monarch Brand Goods
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Shoes for Men and Women
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET

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Socks

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DAYTON TIRES
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Telegraph Delivery Everywhere

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Pasteurized Milk & Cream
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De ROTHSCHILD'S
French Cleaners and Dyers
Established 1897
70 Whitney Avenue 7-4744
47 High Street Liberty 4375

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

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They're Here
The
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Made with double lining—ties better—wrinkles less.
$1.00
Made up in the newest patterns and popular shades
Johnson Fong & Co.
85-89 CHURCH STREET

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Linens of exquisite quality with beautiful handwork—the result of a $50,000 purchase from Ireland, Italy, China, Spain, Germany and Czecho-Slovakia.
Women who appreciate the lovely texture and remarkable artistry in fine linens will not overlook this great opportunity.
Sale Nov. 9 to 16
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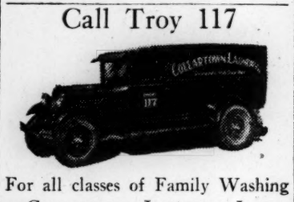

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: MARY RUSSELL MITFORD.

Where: England.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English novelist and dramatist, best known for her book, "Our Village," a series of sketches based upon scenes and characters known intimately to the author. As a child in the old-world village of Alfresford, Hampshire, she combined an extravagant love of boisterous play with a contrasting love of reading. Miss Mitford related how her father would support her on the dinner table, at the age of three, and induce her to show off her accomplishments to guests "who admired all the more, because, a small puny child, looking far younger than I really was, nicely dressed, as only children generally are, and gifted with an affluence of curls, I might have passed for the twin sister of my own great doll."

Later circumstances were less happy. For Dr. Mitford, the eccentric physician father, developed certain bad habits, so that the family fortunes were scattered. For some time they moved about: were now in the south counties, now in dingy rooms in London, finally in a pleasant house at Reading after there had been an unexpected replenishment of the family funds. Yet that money, too, the doctor squandered; hence for many years his talented daughter worked on under the stress of poverty. At last she received a civil list pension which somewhat lightened her burden. Yet Miss Mitford was all devotion to this father, who does not appear to have deserved the care and affection which she lavished upon him.

While she wrote poems which are faintly reminiscent of Scott or Coleridge and several plays which were produced, it is for "Our Village" that Miss Mitford is remembered. Many link it with Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford." Even in a modern, sophisticated age, "Our Village" delights by its freshness, its wit and its pathos, deftly mingled with true literary skill.

In Lighter Vein

The Special Fund

A well-known speaker lectured to the members of a literary society, and at the end of his address the secretary approached him with a check.

This he politely refused, saying that it might be devoted to some charitable purpose.

"Would you mind," asked the secretary, "if we add it to our special fund?"

"Not at all," said the speaker. "What is the special fund for?"

"To enable us to get better lecturers next year."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Passing Show

"What kind of cars do you fancy?"
"Very slow ones."
"What kind have you got?"
"I haven't got any, I'm a pedestrian."

By Appearances

Innkeeper (to traveler who is complaining about the billiard table): "I might tell you, sir, that some of the biggest professionals 'ave performed on this table."

Traveler: "Professional what? Clog dancers?"—*Pearson's.*

Diary of a Joke

Elevator boy told me to filing clerk. Filing clerk told me to salesman. Salesman told me to stenographer. Stenographer told me to manager. Manager told me to elevator boy.
—*Chicago Daily News.*

Progress!

"Do you think the children are making progress in singing?"

"Rather! At first only the people next door complained, but now it is the whole neighborhood." — *Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

Accomplished

"Jones is a resourceful conversationalist."

"Yes, he can talk all evening without once mentioning the stock market."

The Unexpected Answer

Fed-up Motorist (tinkering with old car): "First car you ever saw, I suppose?"

Ruralist: "Noa, zur, but it's very much loike it."—*London Opinion.*

Brevities

London Opinion: A writer says that it is selfish when a person can play the piano and won't. But it is far worse if a person can't play the piano and does.

Dayton (O.) News: England's highest court has ruled that a woman is a person. And in most homes a person of considerable importance.

Arkansas Gazette: Einstein's Theory Criticized by Savants.—Headline. And not by the savants alone. We don't understand it, either.

Ohio State Sundial: The fellow who writes a mathematics book has a right to be proud. They are bought by people who count.

A Quotation for Today

I AM not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have.
—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The Children's Corner

Huttee Boy's Guidebook

HUTTEE BOY laughed till he was laughing all over. His mouth was laughing; his eyes were laughing; his fat little sides were laughing; and his heels laughed as he ran.

He was laughing at the thought of how astonished the whole Jungle would be when they saw what he was going to bring back from the edge of the Desert. He laughed to think how his mother, Mem Saheb Elephant, leader of the herd, and the big sentinel, Gunda, and his brothers and sisters and all the other elephants would flap their great ears and flourish their trunks and stare. What fun it would be to see them. And how Granddaddy Alligator would

"Panthers," Sniffed Huttee Boy, as He Glanced Up Into the Branches of the Tree.

pop his eyes open and snap his great jaws shut! And dear Mistress Hippo, just wouldn't she open her huge mouth in astonishment.

On and on ran the little elephant, laughing so hard that he could not keep his eyes open. Suddenly he found himself sitting on his tail and sliding down the slippery slide with his heels in the air. This made him laugh harder than ever.

"Better keep my eyes open and watch my guidebook," declared Huttee Boy, as he scrambled to his feet.

Oh, yes; Huttee Boy had a guidebook. All jungle creatures have guidebooks. In fact, all living creatures everywhere have some sort of guidebooks. Though these are not printed on the sheets of paper, they are really truly guidebooks and more besides, for they tell many a true story of the happenings in the Jungle.

Right that minute Huttee Boy read a story written on the mud of the slippery slide—a story about the three little bears having played on the slide that very morning. He would like to play on the slide himself now, but he must not wait for he must read the chapters that would tell him the way back to the edge of the Jungle.

First he read the chapter about the wind. This he read in the waving grass and the fluttering leaves of the trees, which told him in what direction the wind was blowing. All the Jungle knew the direction of the monsoon, which was a sort of compass for them.

Around whirled Huttee Boy and ran in the opposite direction. He had been laughing so hard that he forgot to watch where he was going, so that he had been running in the wrong direction.

Then he read a chapter written on the ground, which recorded the prints of every creature that passed over it. He went slowly to find his own footprints. At last he found them, but fresh prints had been made. Here the sharp little hoofs of the pretty little fawn had left a dainty print. Huttee Boy started to follow them, for he loved the little fawn best of all his friends. Just half an hour would not matter. He wanted to tell her about the strange creatures he had seen on the edge of the Jungle.

"No, if my mother and Baby Hippo thought I was dreaming, so would the pretty little fawn," he grumbled and went on his way. "I'll wait till I come back and prove to all that I was not dreaming."

The thought of how he was going to surprise the Jungle made him laugh again and his feet went dancing along the trail. But this time he kept his eyes open.

"King Lion has been playing tag with his children. I wish they would ask me to play with them," said the little elephant as he read the prints on the ground. Prints like a giant cat's paws.

"Oh, oh, oh! A python has been here since the lions. It has drawn a long wide mark right across some of the lion's tracks. I wonder where it went," said he.

Pretty soon he came to a tree with all the leaves stripped off. "A naughty slouth! I'll have to teach the slouths how to graze."

As he trotted along he kept waving his trunk about to catch every scent that blew about the Jungle.

"Panthers," he sniffed, as he glanced up into the branches of a tree. "I wonder if those are the bad little panthers that took my nice ball."

All along the trail were stories written. Stories told by the starlike prints of birds' claws, by slender ribbons marking the path of snakes, by curiously shaped prints of hoofs, pads, paws, claws, feet of every description and size. Stories told by the grass, where it had been trampled and cropped. Stories told by the trees, broken and stripped by foraging herds. Stories told by the wind and the air.

All this was just as interesting to the little elephant as a story book to any boy or girl.

After a time the prints began to change, the trees were a little different and not so many, there was more sand and less grass.

Huttee Boy recognized the sharp rounded print of a zebra's hoof and shouted: "Hurray! I am back again at the edge of the Jungle!"

And sure enough he was—he found the prints of the ostrich's great claws and neat tracks of the gazelle.

Then suddenly his small elephant eyes popped wide open and he stared and stared: "Hello, hello! Here is something new; something I never saw in my guidebook before. What queer sort of foot made this strange mark? It must be big and soft and spongy."

Huttee Boy looked far and wide, but not a living creature could he see; only tracks in the sand.

"I have had enough of guidebooks for today. Now I would like somebody to play with. And most of all I want to play with the animal that made those strange, soft prints," said the little elephant.

Then he stood and looked and looked and looked and kept right on looking, out toward the Desert, but it was time for him to take a nap before anything appeared.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "What Words?" puzzle: Besought, bespeak, betide, maybe.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss and his friends played football again today and as usual I tried to join in
But about half the time I seemed to be getting in somebody's way
Or else they were doing so much talking and shouting that I could hardly hear myself bark
So I said, "Shucks, what's the use?"
And went for a hike and a few social calls around the neighborhood

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Post-War Friend

Dublin, Ire.

HOW many readers of the Sundial ever found themselves in one of the big cities of Europe in the middle of the night, unable to speak the language of the country, and not knowing which way to turn to find their hotel? Such was the experience of one on a night in September, 1929, after arrival in Berlin.

The stranger was an Irishman who was almost totally ignorant of the German languag , with the exception of being able to count the numerals up to 10, and say a few (very few) other words. On this memorable night he arrived by bus on the beautiful street Unter den Linden at about 12 o'clock, and did not know which way to turn to reach his hotel.

He showed the card of his hotel to a man who happened along. The latter spoke to the stranger, presumably to ascertain if he was planning to sleep there—judging from the attitude he assumed, viz.: raising one hand and resting his head thereon.

The stranger replied, "Yah!"

The German appeared not to know this particular hotel or the street, but thought for a few seconds and then took the Irishman by the arm and urged him to get into a taxi along with him, and he then gave the driver his instructions.

As the two proceeded across town the German jovially counted on his fingers in English as far as 10—which seemed to be the extent of his knowledge of this language, so the Irishman gave a similar performance to him in the German tongue! This practically comprised all the conversation, but they had several jolly laughs en route on the score of their deficiencies until the cab pulled up at the destination.

After alighting, the German took off his hat and salaamed, and the Irishman, now no longer a stranger, returned the honors. They then shook hands, and the German friend resumed his seat in the taxi and sped away into the night.

The Landlord

Palo Alto, Calif.

WHEN a landlord called on the telephone one day recently to state that he wanted very much to see the tenant at once, the latter began wondering whether the purpose was to serve notice to vacate or that the rent was to be raised.

The tenant's fears were strengthened when the owner, on arrival, asked for a paper and pen. It seemed certain that he was going to prepare a written notice.

Instead, he wrote out a receipt for the next month's rent and handed it to the tenant, saying, "This is a present in appreciation of the good care you have taken of the property."

A Word a Day

Proselyte

We so frequently hear this word used in a derogatory sense—that of exerting unfair influence upon a person to cause him to change his religious views—that we have almost forgotten that there is such a thing as "right proselyting."

The Greek προσήλυτος (proselytos) was used to designate "a new comer, one who has come to a place," especially one who had come out of heathenism into a knowledge of God, from προς (pros), "to, toward," and ἐλθεῖν (elthein), "to come." One who proselytes rightly, then, gives kindly aid to the pilgrim in his journey toward the light.

When used as a noun, "proselyte" is not as purposeful a word as "convert," which indicates one who has embraced a new faith with great genuineness and devotion. The former generally refers to one who has been gained to the new ranks, although it may be in externals only.

Pros'-e-lyte is accented on the first syllable; sound *o* as in odd, *e* as in event, *y* as *i* in ice.

"The charge of reckless proselyting could not be brought against her."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is the advice of Walter Damrosch regarding the choosing of music as a profession?—*News Section*..... 20
2. How is the Great Fire of London commemorated?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 20
3. What per cent of the motion picture theaters in the United States are wired for sound pictures?—*Odds and Ends*.. 20
4. What great Swedish naturalist evolved the system for the classification of plants, according to the number of their stamens and pistils?—*One Minute Biographies*.... 20
5. What is the latest in movie theaters in New York?—*Editorial* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

How to End Extraterritoriality?

SO SERIOUS is the problem of extraterritoriality in China, and so often does it arise to embitter the relations between China and the Western powers, that any proposal for its solution which might be reasonably satisfactory demands careful consideration. Prof. J. T. Shotwell of Columbia University has made such a proposal before the Institute of Pacific Relations at its conference in Kyoto.

The governments concerned have expressed their willingness to surrender their extraterritorial rights as soon as China has promulgated a modern code of law and established a judicial system which can be relied upon to enforce it. The Chinese, in their ardent desire for the removal of all limitations upon their sovereignty, are not willing to wait until they have worked out a legal and judicial system which will satisfy foreign governments.

Professor Shotwell's proposal is that during the transitional period China should provide special courts at the important commercial cities to handle all cases in which foreigners are involved. He suggests that the judges for these courts should be appointed by the Chinese Government from an international panel nominated by the World Court.

This plan has much to commend it, but there are serious difficulties which will require careful examination. From the Chinese side the objection will come that, despite the appointment of the judges by the Chinese Government, they would really be named by foreign powers acting through the World Court, and that in the majority of cases, at least, they will actually be foreigners. Chinese extremists will insist that no other independent country is subjected to such a limitation.

Nor will foreigners concerned receive the Shotwell proposal with enthusiasm. The report of the Commission on Extraterritoriality pointed out two fundamental conditions which should be met before extraterritorial rights could be surrendered safely. One is that China should have an adequate code of law. Professor Shotwell assumes the existence of such a code, but many would make reservations on this point. The second is that China should arrange for the orderly administration of these laws. At Kyoto, Professor Shotwell frankly told the Chinese that they had not adequately met this condition.

The question of judicial security is, of course, the heart of the whole issue. The first and most emphatic recommendation of the Extraterritoriality Commission was that the administration of justice in China "must be intrusted to a judiciary which shall be effectively protected against any unwarranted interference by the executive or other branches of the Government, whether civil or military." With the Nanking Government bending its whole energies to repel the onslaught of a widespread rebellion, it is obvious that this hope is still unrealized. As long as China's war lords can dominate China's courts and use them to give the stamp of legality to their illegal exactions, foreign governments will be loath to deprive their nationals in China of such safeguards as are afforded by the extraterritorial system.

It is a knotty problem, and yet it is by no means beyond the power of men of good will from the countries concerned to devise a workable solution. Such men are gathered in Kyoto, and the forum provided by the Institute of Pacific Relations affords an opportunity for most fruitful discussion of the whole issue.

The Long and the Short of It

WILL women change from short skirts to long? Probably no other one question has entered so many households, compelled so much uncertainty, and provoked so much discussion among women—and yes, among men. The question is whether women will follow the New York and Paris designers in lengthening their dresses and shortening the waist line.

On opening her closet door and looking over her supply of skirts, the woman who was contemplating making her wardrobe do for this winter will probably have the feeling of "Old Mother Hubbard who went to her cupboard." Theoretically the change will simply be a matter of letting down the hem, but actually it will be a matter of buying new clothes. For there are not many present dresses that can be lengthened four or more inches.

It appears an instance of the planned obsolescence of garments still sound enough to be useful. Certain manufacturers apparently go on the theory that thousands of gowns now in use must be put out of style before they are worn out if room is to be made for the garments they wish to make and sell. Stuart Chase in his "Men and Machines" quotes Brian Rowe as wondering "why we struggle to keep waste out of manufacture and deliberately encourage waste in consumption."

A recent issue of the Business Week magazine reported that merchants were not limiting their buying to the long skirts but were buying some of short, medium and long lengths. This seems to indicate that the coming winter will see dresses of every length and that women can pretty much suit their fancy. But each week is seeing the inroad of the longer skirts, and unless women assert their preferences there will be less variety to pick from later on.

"And if the long skirts win out," one woman wailed, "what shall we do with our short dresses?"

"Why, put them on and wear them," responded another. And perhaps a number of women will be brave enough to do that.

The Art of Biography

STUDENTS of current tendencies in American literature will find a certain interest in the statement made in the day's news that "the Dartmouth Trustees also voted for another change in title today, designating Dr. H. E. B. Speight as professor of biography, instead of professor of philosophy."

What the reasons are that led to this change, important doubtless to Dartmouth and to Dr. Speight, though possibly unimportant elsewhere, we are not informed. And yet, as literary people are accustomed to say, the notion of a professor of biography intrigues us mightily. We think it is a professorship which ought to be established in every college to which students go with any thought of practicing the literary art.

For the art of biography at present seems to have fallen upon evil days. The biographer has ceased to be one who desires to see his subject and to see it whole, who desires to bring out those qualities in the life of a great man or woman that may well stimulate the youth of today to share their ideals and emulate their methods. He has taken upon himself the task of Bunyan's man with a muck rake, and without looking on high to those dazzling heights to which the subjects of his literary endeavors aspired, even though they may not have attained them, he painstakingly rakes up all the ignoble soil upon which their feet must have been planted. It is not only that friends and admirers of bygone men and women of worth may well hope that their idols should be spared the mud-slinging activities of the modern biographer. More than that. The great stimulus that in the past has been given to aspiring youth by the tales of the achievements, the struggles, and the victories of great men and women, disappears with the vanishing of the old-time sort of biographer.

Abraham Lincoln once wrote to Harper & Brothers that his knowledge of ancient history and his understanding of the motives that shaped human character was gained almost wholly from "The Little Red Histories" written by the Abbott brothers and published by that firm. How many younger Americans in their turn were stimulated by study of the life of George Washington before a successful writer of somewhat pornographic fiction proceeded to write a biography of him with the grandeur and dignity left out. Lincoln himself has suffered at the hands of writers of this type, and one after another most of the great figures in English or American history have been subjected to what the practitioners of this new school call the "de-bunking" process, with the result that youth is robbed of its models, and left with but few great figures after whom to pattern its conduct.

It is high time that protest was raised emphatically against the publication of slanders upon the great of bygone days, published under the name of biography. The publishing houses which are co-operating with sensational writers in giving currency to publications of this sort are doing an evil service alike to literature and to the moral and ethical standards of the Nation. It is not necessary that a biographer should resort to the methods of the long discredited Parson Weems, and indulge in unrestricted eulogy of his subject, but it is at least to be expected that he will not minimize the virtues and exaggerate the vices of the men whose life he professes to tell, that he will not seek his information from sources notoriously and scandalously hostile, that he will not ignore the fact that great results, bringing power and prosperity to a nation, health and happiness to its people, are what should be emphasized in telling the life story of any public servant. Cromwell besought the portrait artist not to leave the wart off his face. Some present biographers would depict only the human failings which deface a noble character.

Skyscrapers and Business

APPARENTLY there is a race on in New York and Chicago to see which is going to build the highest skyscraper. And as each is projected on paper or actually started with crane and riveter, the city authorities are confronted again with the question, What is to be done about congestion? A new skyscraper, of the proportions normally built today, will house 25,000 people or more. It means that this number will be drawn to one focal point each morning and dismissed from it each evening. Is it necessary that such a crowd shall be concentrated at one door front? Is it economical? Is it socially advisable?

There are many who will answer these questions in the negative, and the opponents of congestion will at times, as in the case of the zoning laws, obtain legislative sanction to impose a check upon tall buildings. On the other hand, we should be tolerant enough to consider the factors which are calling for skyscrapers and the reasons why people desire to congregate at a central point.

It has been established by economists that, as land values increase, it becomes economical to build taller structures. Tax commissioners, like George Henry Payne of New York City, contend that skyscrapers increase city revenues without imposing excessive taxation upon the individual. All of these arguments may be correct enough, but it would seem that if improved real estate increases land values and increased land values make tall buildings more economical, then the whole thing must be a vicious circle, which might very properly be checked by legislative prohibition without real injury to anyone.

On the other side of the question, however, we must acknowledge that land values are not based solely upon the improved condition of surrounding real estate. Land values are also determined by the desire of people to meet at a given point, and their ability, by concentrating, to do more business profitably at that point. In other words, certain businesses lend themselves to a concentrated movement, and the more centralized it is, the larger the business done. Concentrating investments in Wall Street is an example of this. And by concentrating all types of amusement in well-defined centers, New York and other cities have increased the convenience to the crowds which seek diversion in those localities; there greater variety is offered to select from. In nearly every city retailing is concentrated, and one large department store finds it profitable to locate alongside another because the customers the one will attract may also buy in the other.

The trend toward concentration, whether to buy, to invest or to seek amusement, is not determined by the improvement of the real estate solely, but by the nature of the human activity housed by the real estate. A manufacturing plant has little to gain by concentrating with other manufacturing plants. And so legislation designed to curtail the height or the size of buildings not alone restricts the builders, but likewise restricts the freedom of people to do business with one another. Thus building restrictions can be especially onerous on business which thrives best when it is concentrated.

The German Republic Carries On

BY NOW it is apparent that the German Nationalists have mustered sufficient strength to compel the Reichstag to consider their measure directed jointly against the Young plan and that clause of the Versailles Treaty which places sole responsibility for the World War upon Germany. But it would be unfair to the German Government and to the German people to construe this tentative victory of the Nationalists as evidence that the Republic is in any way losing its prestige, or that representative German opinion intends either to repudiate any of its accepted obligations or to cast recklessly into discard the hard-wrought reparations agreement which was effected under the leadership of the Young Commission.

It is obvious that the Nationalist effort to arouse the German electorate upon this twofold referendum was sponsored essentially as a gesture against the Republic—a gesture which before the referendum is completed may very likely disclose a weakening of the Nationalist cause rather than its strengthening. The linking of the question of the war guilt clause—which in due course must be repudiated by international agreement and not by national legislation—with a renunciation of the Young plan, which surely deserves support at this time, may have been shrewd politics, but it is not reflecting credit to the Nationalist movement either in Germany or out.

Thus, in this preliminary test, the Nationalists were able to summon but a fraction more than the necessary 10 per cent of the electorate to require the Reichstag to act upon their proposal. The vote, moreover, commanded less than 70 per cent of the normal Nationalist strength. While the formal referendum is certain to swell this total, there is every indication that the German people will not lend themselves to such an unwise project.

The test which this referendum is putting upon the shoulders of the young Republic should, indeed, provide a fitting event with which to crown the eleventh anniversary of the establishment of Germany's democratic régime. The Republic has served Germany well, and in a happier atmosphere than when Woodrow Wilson first used these words it can be said today that Germany is doing its part to make the world safe for democracy.

"No Parking" in the Home

BOLDLY printed warnings of "No Parking" have proved effective in relieving crowded city thoroughfares of those solid rows of cars and trucks once anchored so tightly to the curb during business hours. The majority of motorists cheerfully obey the "No Parking" injunction, with the result that automobile traffic now moves swiftly and safely down the unobstructed streets.

Cursory examination of the attic, basement and closets of the average household will doubtless prove that a "No Parking" regulation is equally needed in these closely packed preserves. Piles of old magazines, frayed, out of date and never read, find parking space on rows of dusty shelves. Torn umbrellas, faded photographs, sea-shell cabinets, feather dusters, hand-painted vases, broken-down chairs, to say nothing of bales of ancient correspondence, crowd the home precincts, and for some reason resist every command to move elsewhere.

Some of this accumulation of the years may have a practical value, a small part a sentimental one, but most of it is mere rubbish that needs to be sent to the junk pile or the bonfire. The best way to prevent making the home a garage cluttered with discarded possessions is to erect "No Parking" signs, and then insist that they be strictly observed by all members of the family.

Editorial Notes

That Halloween prank of "ringin' doorbells" will lose much of its zest, and peddlers will no longer disturb the busy housewife, when the penny-in-slot doorbell, invented recently in Holland, comes into universal use. Legitimate callers will, of course, have the coin returned to them on being admitted.

One reads frequent accounts of women coming to the front in almost every field of work. Can it be that they are tired of merely being the power behind the throne, and have decided to be queens in their own right?

Daniel Guggenheim has given a final $500,000 to his fund for the promotion of aviation, which he says is no longer in need of such sponsorship. Evidently he believes aviation can now stand on its own legs.

Now that the stock market has proved the old saying that what goes up must come down, it will soon prove that what goes down must come up.

If the five powers can meet on the five points when they come together for naval reduction, there will be no question as to the outcome.

Europe Groping for Economic Solidarity

GENEVA

THERE was a great deal of talk, during the meeting of the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, about developing the economic road to peace. Much of it was vague, for when it came down to hard facts, the speakers of the Assembly, who insisted on the necessity of removing economic barriers, were, in nine instances out of ten, thinking of the advantage of pulling down other nations' tariffs and not those of their own country.

At the Economic Conference in 1927 the economists pointed out that if Europe was to prosper, it should imitate the example of the United States, by eliminating interstate tariffs, and thus provide an untrammeled market for which each country would turn out what it was best suited by its natural resources to produce. Then, so argued the experts, the rationalization of industry would be possible, and they insisted that only by the lowering of tariffs and the cheapening of production in this way could the standard of living be raised in Europe. But in spite of all the exhortations of the experts, little or nothing was done. Indeed, on the whole, tariffs have risen in the last few years.

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The advice of the experts was so sound, their remedy so simple, that one might think the European manufacturer was possessed by a sort of stupidity, if one did not realize he is convinced that free trade would be his ruin, or something like it. He is so accustomed to the protection of tariffs, so apprehensive of competition, so anxious to sell his goods at the highest price, that he cannot be persuaded to take a plunge into the unknown.

Not even the Germans, who have to some extent rationalized their industry, believe in free trade. They seem unable to escape from the belief that industry should be run on low wages if it is to make good profits. But a new Government is in power in England, which has resolved to reduce British tariffs, and it made such a determined attack at the Tenth Assembly on the whole European tariff system, that the French almost perforce joined in a proposal that negotiations should be begun between members and nonmembers of the League, "with a view to promoting an international conference for framing a collective agreement for diminishing hindrances to trade and developing economic relations by all practicable means." William Graham, the president of the Board of Trade, proposed at the same time a tariff truce, by which states should agree not to increase their tariffs for two years, while doing everything in their power in the meantime to reduce them by commercial treaties at the end of that period.

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Then came M. Briand, with his speech about some new economic and political organization for Europe, which, as far as one could understand it, meant a kind of European consultative committee of bankers and industrialists and government representatives, who would work out the economic salvation of Europe. Fine phrases, these, culminating in a vision of the United States of Europe, which was somewhat distasteful to the Secretariat of the League.

Fine phrases, however, have a habit at Geneva of remaining in the clouds. Nevertheless, the British push and the rocket which M. Briand sent up in reply to it suggest that there is a realization of the need for some change in the traditional outlook. European producers, as Pietro Stoppani, member of the Economic Section of the League, points out in a memorandum on the subject, "are ill at ease within the boundaries of the continent which seems to them overpopulated, and realize their economic and financial weakness as compared with other better-organized states, such as the United States."

Not only, however, is Europe envious of the higher standard of living in the United States, but it is apprehensive of the growing competition of American goods. Thus the European producer, adds Mr. Stoppani, feels confusedly that the territorial divisions of Europe, aggravated by the network of tariffs, place him in a position of inferiority by preventing him from applying rational methods of large-scale production, owing to the lack of a sufficiently wide market.

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Mr. Stoppani then proceeds to analyze the suggestions which have been made to remedy this state of affairs. He first of all considers them from the viewpoint of peace. While care should be taken, he explains, not to exaggerate the influence of economic relations as a factor of peace, it is clear that the more numerous and intimate the ties of interest are in the business world, the more powerful is their influence in restraining those factors which lead to precipitate decisions.

The more national interests are interdependent, the more likely are the nations to listen to the voice of reason. There can be no doubt, says Mr. Stoppani, that if the nationals of all the countries of Europe would conduct their business everywhere on the continent in the same way as they are conducting it in their countries, the result would be the growth of a feeling of such material solidarity that all would be naturally interested in the maintenance of peace. It would be seen that something more than patriotism was needed to carry on the work of the world.

But how is expression to be given to this feeling? Mr. Stoppani's answer is, by developing for Europe its best market, which is Europe itself, something which can be done by getting rid of the excessive economic subdivisions into which Europe is divided. It is only in this way that the very limited purchasing power of Europe could, in Mr. Stoppani's opinion, be increased.

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Unfortunately, he is almost as vague as M. Briand as to how this excellent idea should be carried out. But his object is to bring business men and statesmen together, so that they might work out a plan. He thinks that much could be done by industrial agreements covering important spheres of industry. His final conclusion is that a "general pact" should be signed by governments and ratified by parliaments, in which the contracting states would affirm their intention of achieving economic solidarity through collective action, and assuming the responsibilities that such a decision would involve.

But does not this new plan for the reorganization of Europe depend upon the governments seeing eye to eye in this matter, which would mean that they, each and all, would be prepared to make some surrender of their national sovereignty? It would be an excellent thing if they would do so, but the world must be taken as it is found, and it will require much persuasion and education on the part of the economic experts before nations are prepared to accept Mr. Stoppani's ideas. That is all the more reason why he should continue to urge them. H. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

THE Department of Fine Arts has decided to undertake extensive excavations round a huge mound, now completely covered with shrubs, which rises near Appiano, not far from Bolzano, in the Alto Adige. This mound has been locally known for centuries as "the tomb of Attila." It is not clear why the mound has received this particular name, for it is historically certain that Attila passed on at Orsowa in Hungary in 455 B. C., and was in all probability buried in the same place. At any rate, local tradition has always claimed that the mound was the tomb of the King of the Huns, in spite of the fact that it must have been erected many centuries before Attila's passing. The pyramid, which lies on the road leading from Caldari to La Mendola, covers an area of over 1000 square meters and is twelve meters in height. The monument is of a very primitive character, and as such has little artistic importance; the stones are heaped one upon the other, without cement of any kind. The first objects discovered are of considerable historic interest, since they belong to the neolithic age. Two pointed stone hammer-heads, with holes for the handles, have already been brought to light. The long hammer has all the appearance of a weapon and the smaller one seems an ordinary tool.

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There is no law in Italy which compels newspapers to make periodical statements of their circulation, as is required of publications in the United States, and it is therefore very difficult to know exactly the circulation of the various Italian newspapers in Rome and in the provinces. One thing, however, is certain—namely, that since the Fascist press laws came into force some years ago there has been a very substantial decline in newspaper circulation all over Italy. The Popolo d'Italia of Milan, the leading Fascist journal in the country, owned by the Duce and edited by his brother, Arnaldo Mussolini, is, perhaps, the only exception. While the Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, has doubled its circulation during the last six months, this paper is commonly regarded in Italy as a "foreign" newspaper. The causes of this decline in newspaper circulation are too obvious to need explanation.

Some indirect light on the matter is given by the decrease in the number of news stands and newspaper vendors. Before the Fascist revolution there were about 600 news vendors in Rome selling a total of about 400,000 copies of the various papers a day. The number of news vendors today is stated to be about 400, and the copies sold by them hardly reach 150,000. News vendors particularly complain that there are very few persons who buy more than one newspaper a day. The decline in the sale of Italian newspapers has been accompanied by a marked increase in the sale of foreign, and especially French, newspapers. In the principal towns of northern Italy, French newspapers are generally sold out a few minutes after they are received by the news vendors.

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The demolition of the shabby houses around the newly excavated Markets of Trajan is now almost complete, and the new artery joining the Colosseum with the Forum of Trajan, near the Piazza Venezia, will shortly be opened to traffic. The new road will not only serve for the rapidly increasing traffic in the center of the city, but will give a splendid view of the most important remains of ancient Rome, hitherto concealed by ugly constructions. Visitors to Rome, before inspecting the Forum and the other monuments of antiquity, should obtain a general view of them from this new road. They will be able to see, in quick succession, the Colosseum, the Markets of Trajan, the Forum of Augustus, the Roman Forum and the Forum of Trajan, apart from other minor classical monuments. These remains of imposing monuments, appearing in isolation and in all their majestic beauty, cannot but impress the visitor with the grandeur of Imperial Rome.

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Italy is very anxious to have a larger number of foreigners tour the country in their own motorcars. The long and tedious formalities which were hitherto required for the entry of foreign cars in Italy have been abolished almost entirely, and American tourists will henceforth have no difficulties in visiting this beautiful country in their own automobiles. American tourists intending to visit Italy by car may obtain a customhouse pass from the American Automobile Association, whose headquarters are in Washington. The other necessary documents entitling American tourists to motor in Italy can be obtained at the prefecture of the port of call or at the frontier station. The Royal Italian Automobile Club has undertaken to provide the certificate of temporary traffic, license plates, and other necessary papers, and interpreters will be on duty at frontier stations to help tourists through these formalities. These facilities will surely increase the number of foreign tourists in Italy.

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During excavation work in the vicinity of the railway station of Verbicano, where the new railway line is being laid along the seashore, remains of archæological interest have been brought to light. After a careful examination of the ruins, experts declared that the remains were part of the wall of the ancient city of Lavinium, which was one of the most famous Roman stations, frequently mentioned in the imperial itineraries. The discovery is interesting because it solves an archæological problem of some interest, as it fixes with precision a location which hitherto was based on historical references.

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The traffic problem continues to attract general attention in Rome. The local newspapers devote columns and columns of their space to this subject, commissions are appointed to propose remedies for a very difficult situation, and still the problem remains practically unsolved. The abolition of trams and the substitution of motorbuses in the center of the city has in no way alleviated the traffic congestion. It has now been proposed that the number of tramway lines shall be reduced by at least half, and that the Romans shall be persuaded to make more use of the "orario" ticket. This ticket was introduced about two years ago, and the innovation was a great success. It is sold at twenty centesimi more than the normal fare, and entitles the holder to travel on any tram or bus over the whole system with as many changes as he pleases for an hour. It encourages short-route runs and gives the authorities the opportunity of doing away with some of the lines. During the last two years the system has proved extremely practical and has operated without the slightest confusion.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Defense of Law and the Press

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We were very glad to read in the Monitor of October 7 the article entitled "Defense of Law Declared First Duty of Press." We are exceedingly grateful for the address of Edwin A. Bemus of Boulder, Colo., before the national gathering of press men, representing forty-six states, at Tacoma, Wash. We trust that this pungent utterance may arouse many other leaders, not only influencing the rural or small-town press, but also the metropolitan dailies, to the responsibility of the fact that newspapers of the United States have it entirely within their power either to compel law observance, or by innuendoes and news coloring just as effectively to become parties to the breaking down of the legal protective system. We feel that the wet and indifferent newspapers are the greatest influence in the Nation today contributing to the violation of prohibition.

Had these newspapers taken a similar attitude, adverse to the Government and "offering aid and consolation to the enemy," during the period of the World War, those responsible for such attitude would have been promptly landed in the federal prisons. Those were extreme days, and the Nation was under high tension, but it would sometimes seem as if a measure of the same discipline might profitably be given to certain of the wet city dailies.

We also note in the Monitor of the following day, October 8, extracts from an address by Dr. Allen Sinclair Will, head of the department of journalism of Rutgers University, delivered at the opening of the eighth annual institute of the New Jersey Press Association, in which he emphasizes the trend of the press toward cleaner, better journalism. We thoroughly agree that this is true—that the moral trend of the time is reflected in the Nation's journalism, and because it is true, doubtless those dailies which are still pilfering the public of its moral right stand out more glaringly.

This is evidenced by the action of the National Christian Forum at Chicago, as reported in the Monitor of October 14, its first meeting being "to give expression to the desire of many newspaper readers for more reliable prohibition news and their opposition to an editorial policy which condones law violation." It was further urged "that an appeal be made to the Congress and the President of the United Statss for an investigation into propaganda against the Eighteenth Amendment and law observance in the press." (MRS.) LILA H. MATTESON.

Potlatch, Wash.